AMUSEMENTS.

...N'S THEATRE.
...-av. and Congress-st.
...ent of Messrs. FRANK E. AIKEN and C. D. HESS.

...S ATTRACTIONS
...Summer Season!

...DIDLY-VENTILATED AND EX-...ARILY COOL THEATRE.

...EVENING, JUNE 16.
...ted every evening, and for the ... Wednesday & Saturday,
...NT NEW SCENERY, by Halley and ...CAL NOVELTIES, by our master ...Grosso, and assistants; ELEGANT ...Mr. H. Over and assistants; BEAU...TUMES, by Mr. James Bulloch and ...CAL ILLUMINATIONS, by Prof. ...

...MAGNIFICENT
...rmation Scene
...SEEN IN CHICAGO!
...TZ. And with a cast of characters ...g such eminent names as

...rank Northrop,
TENOR.
...ENRY PEAKES,
BASSO.
...ABELLA MOTTE,
...OPRANO.
And the Peerless
...RLACCHI.

...arming Spectacular Opera of
...LOE!
...'s "LA BAYADERE," and cast in the following manner:

...rus of 30 Selected Voices!
...d Incidental Ballet!
...larged Orchestra, Under the ...hip of Mr. George Loesch.

...A ANNOUNCEMENT.
...ER FAMILY,
...mith Russell,
...NTR'ACT CONCERT.

...LEY'S THEATRE.
...MPANY IN AMERICA!
...E OF LOVE!
...e Proposal.
...2—The Marriage.
Act 3—Quick Sands.
Act 4—Deep Water.

...OKER'S THEATRE.
...ing, June 16, and until further no-...the brilliant young artiste,
...E PUTNAM,
...de O'Grass!
KATIE PUTNAM.
...EE Saturday at 2 p. m.

...'S AMPHITHEATRE.
...AGNER'S MINSTRELS.

...ADEMY OF MUSIC.
...MINNIE LODER,
...98!
...RPSHOOTER'S PARK.
...PICNIC.
...W CHURCH LECTURES,
...BURNHAM, Esq.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1873. NUMBER 301.

REAL ESTATE.

Great Auction Sale
OF
DREXEL BOULEVARD
AND
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
LOTS,
On Wednesday, June 18, 1873,
At 3 1-2 o'clock p. m., sharp.

We will offer at public auction, on the grounds, WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 3½ o'clock p. m., sharp, that fine grove block immediately north of Mr. James Stinson's fine residence, fronting east on Drexel Boulevard, and west on Cottage Grove-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., IN FIFTY-FOOT LOTS, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, viz.: One-sixth cash on day of sale, one-sixth in 90 days, and the balance in one and two years, interest at 8 per cent. payable annually.

THE SALE WILL BE BONA FIDE AND PEREMPTORY, AND NO SIDE-BIDDING ALLOWED.

This property is among the most beautiful and desirable residence property in or around Chicago, and needs only to be seen to be admired. It is very choice for residence or investments. It is within three blocks of the Forty-third-st. Station, on the I. C. Hyde Park R. R., and within three blocks of the Cottage Grove horse-cars, and the Cottage Grove Dummy passes on the west line of the block. The Cottage Grove fronts are very desirable for either business or residence. SEWERS, GAS, AND WATER CONVENIENT. TITLE PERFECT. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser.

Call on CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., for plots and further particulars.

A FREE RIDE to and from the grounds on day of sale, both by Ill. C. R. R. and street-cars. Tickets for same to be had at office of CLARKE, LAYTON CO. Train leaves I. C. R. R., foot of Lake-st., at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

About thirty-one thousand bushels of No. 2 Corn in the Fulton Elevator (formerly known as the Munn & Scott Elevator) is out of condition, all of which is sour and heating, and will be delivered on the following receipts:

Date—1872.	No. of receipt.	Amount.
Oct. 30	917	5,000. bushels
Oct. 4	922	863.54 bushels
1873.		
Feb. 26	948	771.24 bushels
Feb. 26	954	543.42 bushels
Feb. 26	955	576.44 bushels
Feb. 27	960	1,025.10 bushels
March 3	970	262.46 bushels
March 3	975	526.54 bushels
March 4	983	269.16 bushels
March 4	983	294.16 bushels
March 5	984	289.16 bushels
March 5	986	310.10 bushels
March 8	990	1,092.28 bushels
March 8	995	378.32 bushels
March 8	1,000	326.44 bushels
April 21	1,005	357.18 bushels
April 22	1,008	254.16 bushels
April 24	1,010	464.06 bushels
April 28	1,018	5,000. bushels
April 28	1,021	5,000. bushels
May 1	55	2,467.28 bushels
May 1	9	5,000. bushels
		31,415.12 bushels 3 Corn.

This Corn is contained in bins numbers 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 21. Extra storage will be charged on the above receipts, as per our advertised rates of storage on heated grain. GEO. ARMOUR & CO.

Chicago, June 16, 1873.

BOARD OF TRADE
Initiation Fee.

The Initiation Fee for membership in the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago will, on and after July 1, prox., be increased from one hundred (100) dollars, the present rate, to two hundred and fifty (250) dollars. Applications for membership under the present fee should be made on or before June 25. Parties eligible to membership are only those who are residents of, or permanently doing business in, the city of Chicago. New members are required to pay the initiation fee and the annual assessment of the current fiscal year, or at present say one hundred and twenty-five (125) dollars.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.
Chicago, June 14, 1873.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

F. PARMELEE & CO.,
Omnibus Line & Baggage Express.
Office, 156 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Having increased our facilities, we are now prepared to deliver baggage to and from all parts of the city, and we make it a specialty to deliver baggage promptly and with as little delay as possible.

To prevent confusion at the depots, passengers, by giving their checks to our agent on the trains, need not have any further trouble of its reaching its proper destination.

Passengers delivered to and from Hotels and Railroads.

Orders promptly attended to by leaving word at our office.

TAKE NOTICE!

No person is authorized to make purchases, or incur any indebtedness for the Reliance Works, 275 South Canal-st., without the written order of W. A. James, Roche & Spencer. All accounts due the Reliance Works are to be collected only by W. A. James, Roche & Spencer.

EGG-CARRIER.

THE NEW EGG CARRIER, CALLED
THE DEFIANCE,
LATELY
Invented by A. H. Bryant,

Secretary of the Union Egg Carrier Co., of 145 South Clinton-st., is a most ingenious invention and seems destined to supersede the Stevens Case, and all others, being the cheapest and best in the market. Its principal advantage consists in the strips of strawboard being locked together so that they cannot pull or fall apart in lifting or handling. The trays fold like a fan and can be packed in small space, saving freight on boxes and enabling shippers to use light boxes to ship long distances, returning the trays folded, which may thus be used many times. Large shippers are using them in preference to packing in barrels as formerly.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2,446, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

TWINE,
BOXES AND REELS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

We have a large stock of Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jaconet, &c., in fine goods at bottom prices.

Hosiery.

Our stock contains about twenty varieties of fine goods for Men's wear, adapted to the season, at unusually low prices.

NECKWEAR.

We have a very rich and select stock now, and replenish every month.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in Fine Goods.

Handling larger quantities of extra fine goods for Men's Wear than any other firm, we buy at closer figures, and do sell at correspondingly less prices.

WILSON BROS.,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.; "Arcade-court, Clark-st., south of Madison-st., Chicago.
Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

POSTPONEMENT.

AIKENS' THEATRE.
ZOLOE!
POSTPONED UNTIL
Tuesday Evening,
To Insure a Perfect Performance
On the First Night.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY
NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
NORTHWEST CORNER
Washington and Dearborn-sts.
United States Depository.
CAPITAL, - - $500,000

OFFICERS:
B. F. ALLEN, President.
C. T. BOWEN, Vice President.
C. G. BULKLEY, Cashier.

A general Banking Business transacted.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Merchants solicited.
Particular attention given to collections.
Bills of Exchange on the principal cities of this country and Europe.
DIRECTORS: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Chicago; Potter Palmer, Chicago; Hon. B. C. Cook, Chicago; Thos. S. Dobbins, Chicago; Chas. Stewart, Neponset, Ill.; B. F. Allen, Hon. W. Bushnell, Ottawa, Ill.; C. T. Bowen, Chicago; D. D. Spencer, Chicago.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

AUCTION SALES.

TO GENTLEMEN,
Livery Men, and Others.

We shall sell, on TUESDAY MORNING, June 17, at 10 o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st., regardless of price, to close consignments,

25 NEW CARRIAGES,
Open and Top Buggies, Phaetons, Democrat Wagons, and Harness.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

I have again gone back to near my old quarters, Nos. 59 and 61 Market-st., where I have better facilities for doing business than ever before, and, thankful for past favors, shall be happy to see all old friends and many new, and guarantee satisfaction to all.
W. B. STANNARD.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK
REMOVED
TO NORTHWEST CORNER OF
LaSalle and Washington-sts.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S
HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 88 Lake-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

Hotel Stores to Rent.

Several fine stores, about 20x70 each, on Lake and Dearborn-sts., under and opening into "The Commercial." Rents low. G. F. WORK & CO., 126 LaSalle-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M. Special convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Dental.

All Dentists of this city are invited to attend a meeting at S. S. White's Dental Depot, this (Monday) evening, at 8 p. m. Business of importance.

SWEEPING FLOOD.

Sudden and Unaccountable Freshet in Blackwood Valley, Neb.

A Camp of United States Soldiers Swept Away by the Impetuous Flood.

Loss of 6 Men and 26 Horses Belonging to Company A, Third Cavalry.

The following account of a military disaster has been received at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri in this city. Captain Alexander Moore, commanding Company A, Third Cavalry, writing from the field, under date June 9, 1873, to Major Dubois, commanding the regiment at Fort McPherson, Neb., says:

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions, I left Fort McPherson May 27, 1873, with one guide, one wagon-master, five teamsters, and fifty-five enlisted men of Company F, Third Cavalry, for the purpose of patrolling Republican Valley. . . . . May 31, marched down Blackwood Creek about 12 miles and went into camp. About 9 p. m.

A TERRIBLE FRESHET,

without any apparent cause, swept down the valley, carrying everything before it, men, houses, tents. Army wagons were swept along like corks. For five days previous we had no rain, and where the water came from so suddenly I cannot yet understand. The Valley of Blackwood is about 45 miles long, and 1 mile to a mile and a half wide. This entire stretch of country was

ONE RAGING TORRENT,

at least from six to seven feet deep, and how any man or horse escaped is marvelous. The only thing, indeed, that prevented total destruction was the fact that my camp was surrounded by a belt of timber on three sides, and as the men were carried off by the current, they were enabled to save themselves by catching the limbs of trees. When day broke, on the morning of the 1st June, it showed almost all the men of my company

IN THE TOPS OF TREES,

without any covering except remnants of underclothes, and beneath them the torrent still raging. After the lapse of a few hours, the water began to fall, and a few men who could swim got to the hills. Afterwards the others, myself among the number, were got off with life-lines. Up to this time nothing was to be seen of what had been my camp except the top of an army-wagon, which had stuck to a log on the ground, and on this wagon were collected 11 men, who were thus

SAVED FROM A WATERY GRAVE.

The settlers at the mouth of the Blackwood lost almost all their stock and property. The stock, however, was almost all recovered when the flood went down. Six of my company were drowned, and twenty-six horses lost. I remained at the scene of the disaster for four days, and recovered five of the bodies of the men, and almost all the equipments of the command. I shall not dwell on the details of this calamity further. It can only be understood in

ALL ITS DREADFUL MAGNITUDE

by each one taking it home to himself, and so approaching nearer to a just realization of its import. The men, though almost destitute of clothing and rations, worked laboriously for four days, recovering the bodies and property, without a murmur.

THE NAMES OF THE MEN DROWNED

were as follows: Blacksmith, Edward P. Doe; privates Lewis Cohn, Theodore Troendle, Denis J. Mahoney, William J. Mars, and Daniel H. Taylor.

June 4. Broke camp and marched to Red Willows. Found the creek swollen, and was obliged to lay over for a day till the waters went down, and we rebuilt the bridge, which had been carried away. . . .

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant
ALEXANDER MOORE,
Captain Third Cavalry, Commanding Company A.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MCPHERSON, Neb., June 4, 1873.—Respectfully forwarded to Department Headquarters. Nothing but the coolness and courage of Capt. Moore and his non-commissioned officers prevented the loss of the entire command. Capt. Moore's life was saved by his trumpeter, McGowan, whom I respectfully recommend for a medal of honor.

(Signed) JOHN O. DUBOIS,
Major Third Cavalry Commanding.

Bloodshed at a Gaming-Table.

Since Monaco, in Northern Illinois, has been the only place in the Old World where King Roulette and Queen Rouge-et-Noir are still allowed to publicly wield their seductive scepter, it has attracted a crowd of desperadoes and blacklegs, such as, perhaps, are not found in a similarly limited compass in any part of the globe. A most exciting occurrence took place in those gilded halls on the 23d of April last. The gambling saloons had been crowded from an early hour by a throng in which all civilized nations were represented. The great centre of attraction was the second rouge-et-noir table, where a middle-aged Spaniard was playing with an extraordinary run of luck. He had staked a 100 franc note on red, and red had won fifteen times in succession. He had left his winnings, except some gold, in which the bank had paid him at first, on the table, and when the head croupier sang out in a monstrous voice, for the fifteenth time, "Rouge gagne et couleur," there was a stir of excitement among the dense crowd of spectators, whose eyes were riveted upon the lucky winner. The bank officials, seeing that the Spaniard wanted to risk his whole winnings, amounting then to $200,000, became nervous, and declared they could not accept so heavy a stake.

The Spaniard, whose imperturbability excited general admiration, replied that, according to the rules of the "Bank," stakes to the amount of 2,000,000 francs were admissible. A wrangle ensued, and finally he arose, and said contemptuously: "Very well, if you are afraid, I will play no more!" He prepared to take in the pile of bank notes before him, when several men, who had been crowding around him for some time, exclaimed, "Stop! stop!" The Spaniard turned towards them, and asked, in a tone of surprise, "Why?" "Because," they answered, "part of the winnings belongs to us!" The men said that they had staked a one thousand franc note and won eight times. They claimed upward of one hundred thousand francs. All this caused intense excitement. The Spaniard had part of the money, but his vehement interlocutors snatched it. The spectators crowded round the group. The policemen were unable to force their way towards the men who were scuffling with the Spaniard. All at once there was a loud shriek, and then another. A moment after the crowd fell back a foot or two from the fighting party, and the Spaniard was seen, deadly pale, with a bloody poinard in his hand, while two of his adversaries gasped out that they had been stabbed. A moment afterward the confederates of the stabbed men, who sank to the ground, felled the Spaniard to the groud with their heavy arms.

Meanwhile, during this indescribable scene of confusion and terror, some adroit blacklegs helped themselves freely to the vast sums of money still lying on the green baize table, and the bewildered croupiers hardly attempted to prevent them from so doing. At last ten soldiers entered, commanded by a Lieutenant. Then the room was sufficiently cleared to enable the soldiers and police to reach the spot where the terrible quarrel had originated. The two men whom the Spaniard had stabbed lay on the ground weltering in gore. One of them was dead, the other dying. The Spaniard had half raised himself from the ground, and looked around with the bewildered air of a lunatic. His face was terribly bruised, and he had evidently not yet recovered his entire consciousness from the stunning blows that had been showered upon his head. He had also been trampled upon by the excited crowd, and his clothes were torn in shreds. He and his two victims were shortly after carried out on litters. The three confederates of the dead men were heavily ironed. In their possession was found most of the money which the Spaniard had won, and which they grabbed while he was scuffling with the other two. All were recognized as low French blacklegs, while the Spanish residents of Monaco vouched for the respectability of Senor Valdo y Garrizo, who had been involved by the men, who had undoubtedly planned the quarrel with him in order to obtain a portion of the money which he had won. He was in a precarious condition for several days after the affray, but then recovered rapidly.

ANOTHER BORGIA.

A Woman Living in Moamequa, Macon County, Ill., Poisons Six of Her Relatives and Prepares a Potion for Her Son—She Takes the Dose Herself, by Mistake, and Thereby Ends Her Career.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, June 15.—Last September, a Mr. A. W. Drake, an honest and most estimable farmer, living near Moamequa, died suddenly, and under circumstances indicative of foul play. His stomach was sent to St. Louis for analysis, as was also a bottle of vinegar-bitters which he had been taking a few days previous to his death. Both are now extant, but, from some unexplained cause, the analysis was never made. At the time of Mr. Drake's death his mother-in-law, Mrs. York, was keeping house for him, and toward her suspicious glances were cast as the perpetrator of the foul deed, although circumstances were not strong enough to warrant her arrest. A few days since she was taken violently ill at the residence of her son, in Kansas, whither she had gone soon after the death of her son-in-law, Mr. Drake. A physician was summoned, who immediately detected poison, and told her she could survive but a few hours at the most. Facing inevitable death, she made a confession which exposed to the world a fiend incarnate. She confessed to having poisoned her husband in 1865; Mrs. A. W. Drake, her own daughter; two children of Mr. A. W. Drake, her grandchildren; the wife of E. B. Drake, formerly of this city, and last September Mr. A. W. Drake. She then went to her son's in Kansas, and a short time ago made a mixture of poison to administer to him on the first opportunity. Feeling unwell a day or two afterwards, she went after some medicine to the cupboard, and by mistake took the fatal dose prepared for her son, which resulted in her own death.

Thus passed from this life by her hand a husband, two daughters, a son-in-law, two grandchildren, and herself, while she attempted to poison her own son, who had offered her a home for the remainder of her life.

THE INDIANS.

The Modocs Inform Their Captors as to the Whereabouts of Miscellaneous Plunder—The Proposed Return of the Kickapoo Prodigals.

BOYLE'S CAMP, TULE LAKE PENINSULA, June 12.—This afternoon the Modocs sent for Dr. Cabaness, and requested a second interview, in order that further facts relating to the missing articles of armament and wearing apparel might be made known to the soldiers for reasons best known to the Indians whose necks are just outside halters. The Indians voluntarily made revelations in this order: Black Jim acknowledged that he stole $18 from Meacham, and passed in the amount. Boston said he had Meacham's pistol hidden in the rocks, and would return it if he had a chance. Meacham's memorandum-book was destroyed by the Indians. Steamboat Frank said he knew where the coat and vest of Dr. Thomas were, and could obtain them in half a day. The reverend gentleman's gold watch was carried off by a Warm Spring Indian. Cranston's ring was lost. The leading braves, including Jack, said that thirty or forty shots were fired during the massacre of the Peace Commissioners. They all actively shifted the responsibility for the murder from one to another. All agreed, however, that Bogus Charley did not participate in the massacre, and from first to last condemned it as an unfair and unsafe proceeding.

Pending the arrival of orders from Gen. Schofield regarding the disposition of the California troops, no decision as to immediate movements has been obtained.

The list of captives sent by mail, through an official, when secured, is inaccurate. The total should be reduced to 156.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Recent proceedings with regard to the return of the Kickapoo Indians to the United States are in accordance with the action of the Mexican Government and our own in April of last year. For the realization of the project it was suggested that the Government of the United States appoint new agents, and advise the Government of Neuva Leon of the time and place on the frontier where the agents would present themselves to the Indians. The Government of Mexico would, in such case, provide that the authorities who represent it in that region should take part in the conferences, and if the Indians should freely determine to leave Mexico to settle on their own reservation in the United States, the Mexican military would escort them to a point on the frontier where American troops might receive them. The Mexican Government further advised that the agents to treat with the Indians be persons other than those who made the former attempt, in order to avoid reviving suspicions and prejudices against those persons which might exist in the minds of the Indians, and the Mexican Government promised that none of its authorities accused of being opposed to the removal of these Indians should have any part in the execution of the plan suggested.

NEW YORK.

Another Wife-Murder—Fatal Bar-Room Affray—Miscellaneous Items.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The American clipper-ship Young America won the race with the British clipper La Escocesa, reaching Liverpool on the 13th inst. in 106 days from San Francisco.

P. R. W. Rhodes has been awarded the contract for publishing the city record. Every item in his bid, which was the lowest, was below the ordinary rates. Rhodes is almost unknown, but is said by one of the papers to have recently had desk-room in the office of Samuel J. Tilden.

James M. Waterbury, a prominent citizen of Williamsburgh, and formerly owner of the yachts Julia and Una, died yesterday from cancer.

An illicit whisky manufactory was seized yesterday in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, the captured property embracing four stills, nine tubs, 25,000 gallons of mash, etc. The officers were attacked by a mob, who pelted them with stones. The police prevented serious trouble.

Francis Gillen, aged 23, a steam-fitter, of No. 131 Mulberry street, this evening met his wife Ellen, aged 19, to whom he had been married five months, but with whom he had never lived, in front of No. 33 Crosby street, where she was walking with a friend, and after a few moments conversation brought her up Broome street, near Elm, where he stabbed her four times in the breast, two stabs piercing the lungs, causing death within eight minutes. The woman was taken to her father's house, No. 135 Glen street, where she died. She was employed of late in McGinness' store, in Grand street, as a saleswoman. Gillen was arrested by the Fourteenth Precinct police, and admits the stabbing.

During a drunken brawl which took place this evening in the drinking-saloon of Pat Hughes, No. 440 Houston street, corner of Goerck street, a laborer named James Duffy, aged 23 years, of No. 511 East Fifteenth street, was stabbed in the right breast and instantly killed by one Edward Kirtland, alias Curtis, a man of bad repute, who made his escape. The quarrel appeared to have arisen between three men named Duffy, O'Brien, and Pete, and Curtis was no party to it at first.

Narrow Escape.

NORWICH, Conn., June 15.—The steamboat-train from New London, on the Norwich & Worcester Road, was thrown from the track near Dayville, Conn., this morning at 5 o'clock, by a tie placed on the track. The engineer, fireman, and brakeman were injured, but no one was killed. Three cars were smashed, and the engine thrown into an adjacent brook, bottom up. The passengers had a very narrow escape. Those going to Boston were taken in from Putnam, the junction with the Hartford & Erie Railroad, with little delay. The passengers for Worcester reached that city at 5:30 p. m.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Howard Explains Certain Freedmen's Bureau Accounts.

Uncomplimentary References to Mr. Harlan's Eccentricities.

Result of the Final Documentary Raid Under the Franking System.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOILER INSPECTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The Supervising Inspector of Steamboats has gone to New York for the purpose of organizing the Commission to inspect and report upon boiler explosions on steamboats. This Commission was authorized by an act of the last Congress, but it has been found difficult to find persons capable and willing to accept the position. Two members of the Commission have been appointed from the West and two from the East. Their report will be submitted to the next Congress.

HARLAN AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

The Reverend ex-Senator Harlan, of the *Daily Chronicle*, of this city, is being severely cut up by newspapers in all parts of the country, and especially here, where every paper has a grievance to avenge, but the roughest handling of all is that given him to-day by Forney's *Sunday Chronicle*, which editorially applies to him such endearing epithets as "a man who will forsake God for Mammon, and then not even serve Mammon with decency;" "A big rascal;" "Reverend Ex-Senatorial bribe-taker;" "Miserable old sinner," and winds up a long article in the following language:

It is monstrous that, after a career stained with rascality and infamy, the ex-preacher, who received $10,000 from Dr. Durant, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, to elect him to the Senate, because as Secretary of the Interior he had corruptly served the purpose of that great swindling corporation, should, after his people in Iowa have repudiated him, determine to remain here at the seat of government and use the medium of a newspaper to demoralize our people and render the Government still worse than it is. There appears to be no means of shaking off such political leeches. They cling to the last vestige of power and influence like a drowning man to a straw. Harlan, instead of going to some remote corner of distant Iowa or the lava-beds, as he should, to hide the shame of his career and repent of his misdeeds, has the hardihood to buy a newspaper here at the Capital, and hopes by its means, and buttonholing official acquaintances, to be still permitted to gather up crumbs from the table off which he once guzzled so many full meals. Why does he not realize his situation as Oakes Ames and Brooks did, and follow their example? The country is tired of the Credit Mobilier gang, and wants no more to hear from them.

REPUBLICANISM IN GERMANY.

An American who has spent most of his time in Germany since the close of the Franco-German war writes to a friend in this city that, from his observation of affairs, Republicanism seems to be rapidly gaining ground among the Germans; and, since it became evident that the health of the Emperor is declining, and that it is likely he cannot continue in his present capacity a great while longer, the lovers or advocates of a republican form of government have been quietly agitating the subject of a change from an Empire to a Republic in the event of the death or retirement of the Emperor William.

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The attaches of the Japanese Legation here represent that the only charge made by the Home Government against Mr. Moore is some little breach of etiquette due the late Embassy to Washington, which breach, or whatever it may have been, was unavoidable, and could not be laid to the blame of the resident Japanese Minister.

Until ex-Gov. Jewell arrives at St. Petersburg Eugene Schuyler, Secretary of Legation, will act as Minister.

PERSONAL.

The family of Gen. Sherman will spend the summer at Carlisle, Pa. The General will remain here.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The appropriation for Government printing has been exhausted, and, there being no fund from which to draw, the business of the Government Printing-Office has come to a standstill, and most of the employes have been furloughed until the 1st of July, when the appropriations for the next fiscal year will become available. This untimely exhaustion of the money appropriated by Congress to defray the expense of this branch of the Government business will cause a great deal of inconvenience in the executive departments, where an immense amount of work will accumulate by the 1st prox. The explanation of all this is that, as the franking privilege is about to expire, members of Congress made heavy demands for documents, etc., necessitating the employment of almost the entire force of the printing establishment on this class of work, to the exclusion of nearly all others.

To the Associated Press.

CONSULAR CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Changes are soon to be made in about twenty Consulates, in order that Southern men may be appointed to them, the President having recently expressed his desire to give office to a larger number of his Southern political friends.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD,

noticing a recently-published article concerning his management of the Freedman's Bureau, and certain papers in that connection submitted to the Attorney-General, says the sum, between $3,000 and $4,000, represented as "short" in the disbursing officer's accounts, was unavoidable and innocent, and he immediately paid the amount due the Government as soon as ascertained. As to the $33,000, the disbursing officer sent in the money, as well as the receipts, so the Second Auditor could cancel the vouchers. He says all his transactions can be satisfactorily explained.

MINISTER BINGHAM.

John A. Bingham will remain in Washington several days to receive instructions as Minister to Japan. He will not proceed thither for some weeks.

THE POLARIS.

The Secretary of the Navy does not hesitate to say, in advance of his official report, that the testimony elicited shows that Capt. Hall died a natural death, and that the separation of those on the ice-floe from the Polaris was accidental. He is desirous, however, of hearing the story of Capt. Buddington and his party, that both sides may be fully known.

A Fast Funeral in New Orleans.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

We went out yesterday by a Canal street car to the cemeteries on the outskirts of the city. The famous shell-road leading out to Lake Pontchartrain runs by the street car track, and on this shell-road was a firemen's funeral procession. It was the fastest funeral I ever saw. It would seem that the hearse horses must have run with "a masheen" previously, and thought they were heading for a fire instead of a cemetery, for they pulled out at a tremendous rate, and the whole procession went thundering after them at a two-forty pace over the shell-road. After awhile the procession got divided into two or three detachments, the fast trotters keeping up with the hearse, and the broken-down livery horses breaking up, unable to go the pace. One Mose, who, with his Lize, occupied a no-top buggy, got nearly as red in the face as the color of his shirt, in his frantic efforts to force his wheezy old beast to keep up with the procession. Some of the firemen who were belated, or who were unprovided with carriages, rode out in our street car, and they insisted that our driver should keep up with the funeral. This made it lively. Our street car made the best time on record. Squads of laborers were employed all along the line wheeling earth to fill up the old canal, and it was interesting to hear our driver yell to them to clear the track, as we went tearing on to keep up with the funeral. We reached the cemetery in season to join the procession. A priest led it over the grass, through fragrant magnolias and cape myrtles to a wall containing the arched cavities, or "ovens," in which the dead are interred above the ground in New Orleans. In one of these ovens the coffin was pushed, the priest uttered a few rapid words, and the old sexton, with an expedition acquired by twenty-five years' practice, closed up the mouth of the cavity with brick and mortar; a brother fireman, who from his facility of hand was probably a draughtsman, came forward, and with some swift lines in the soft mortar worked out the name of the deceased; and then the procession returned to their carriages, which, however, scattered, some going toward the lake and some to the city, while others (containing women and children) paused at a road-side house, where "fresh milk" was advertised. We asked our car conductor if that was the pace at which funerals were usually conducted in New Orleans, and he said that was a good deal the style.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Farmers' Fourth of July.

Equal and exact justice to all men.—*Jefferson.*

In accordance with the advice and request of persons in various parts of the State, the undersigned, Executive Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, would respectfully recommend to the farmers of Illinois that they meet in county, or other local meetings, on the approaching Fourth of July, for the purpose not only of duly celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence, but also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the dangers that now threaten the safety of the nation and the liberty of the citizens in the shape of chartered monopolies and corrupt conspiracies against the public interest.

We further recommend the immediate action of the County Associations, County Committees, Farmers' Clubs, Granges, and persons otherwise interested, so as to secure at such meetings a large attendance, a free discussion of the grievances, and a more complete and thorough organization of the farmers of the State.

Let us give this time-honored day a new lease of life, by a demonstration that may be hereafter commemorated as the dawning of a new era of independence, not only for us as a class, but for the whole people of the State and nation.

Leaving to the various committees of arrangements to make out such programme] for the celebration of the day as may best be suited to each locality, we would merely suggest, instead of the stereotyped oration upon the glorious past by some aspirant for political honors, that we have the earnest, practical, common sense talk of the farmers themselves upon the duties of the present, and the reading of the accompanying new Declaration of Independence, which may, however, be altered, amended, or left out, as shall seem best to those having the matter in charge.

W. C. FLAGG,
S. M. SMITH,
DUNCAN MACKAY,
Executive Committee.

[Many local calls are being issued in accordance with this recommendation.]

Picnic at Eyota, Minn.

From the St. Paul Dispatch, June 12.

Yesterday, at Eyota, in Olmsted County, some thirteen Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry of that part of the State assembled for a basket picnic. In a procession, which formed at the station and thence moved out to the grove, there was, by actual count, 275 double wagons, loaded full of Patrons (men and women) and their children. Many other teams came from different directions. In all there was near 500 teams on the ground, and about 3,000 people. During the speaking there was not less than 2,000 people crowded around the stand, and their interest in what was said, and their ready appreciation of it, as also their conversation in groups that gathered afterwards to discuss the topics of the day, indicated that there is a strong and united feeling among the farmers in that part of the State, that they are wronged and injured by unjust discriminations against their interests, and that their remedy must come from concerted action independent of all other considerations. There seemed also to be a confident feeling that political power is, to a certain extent, to fall into their hands; and men wearing the regalia were frequently overheard remarking that they must be careful and not abuse their power; that all they want is what they are fairly entitled to and what is necessary to the protection of producers from combinations of capitalists.

Addresses were made by the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly; the Hon. S. S. Beman, of St. Charles; and George I. Parsons, of Winona, Master of the State Grange. In speaking of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, the latter said: "In pecuniary advantages to its members, it was eminently a success. It enables its members to buy most of what they have to buy from manufacturers and traders at 10 to 30 per cent less than heretofore. The remaining great problem for it to solve is how to secure fair prices for our products. In Iowa the problem was being solved by co-operation reducing the cost of warehousing and transportation. The granges of Iowa, it is said, control three-fourths of the warehouses of that State."

Farmers' Market Exchange Convention at Manhattan, Kan.

From the Manhattan Naturalist, June 12.

The Farmers' Market Exchange Convention, which met last week in this city, was well attended. Sixteen clubs in Riley and Pottawatomie Counties were represented, and the delegates sent were among the best men in the county.

The resolutions passed are as follows:

Resolved, That a thorough and radical reform is an imperative necessity for the preservation and perpetuity of our free institutions, as well as for the protection of our own individual rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: reform in trade; reform at home.

Resolved, That, as members of a free government, we surrender no natural or personal right not absolutely indispensable to the existence of a government, at once the most simple in form and economical in its administration.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to enact laws that will, as far as may be, compel litigants in courts to pay all expenses incident to all such suits.

Resolved, That all our railroad property should be assessed and taxed just as any other property in the State, and by the same officers; and that our members of Congress be requested to take such action at the next session of Congress as to compel the several railroad companies of the State to at once perfect titles to their lands in accordance with the condition and intent of the law making such grants; and in order to prevent unjust discriminations and exorbitant charges, the fares and freights on said roads be regulated by law; and that all Government bonds, as soon as due, be subject to taxation as all other property.

Resolved, That our tariff laws should be so revised and amended as not to discriminate against the agricultural interests of the country.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government, for the protection of the rights and interests of the people, to construct three or more great through lines of transportation from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, by land and water, to be owned and controlled by the same, in the interest of the people; and, in place of giving away our domain as subsidies to private corporations, let the products of its sales be applied to aid in the construction of said lines of communication.

Funeral of Maj. Ewing.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The funeral of Maj. Henry Ewing, to-day, was one of the most numerously attended that has occurred here for a long time, citizens of nearly all classes being present. The remains were escorted from the residence of the deceased to the First Christian Church by the Engineer Corps of the National Guard, where the funerol services were conducted by the Rev. S. A. Kelley. Leaving the church, the remains were taken in charge by Knights Templar, and were followed to Bellefontaine Cemetery by that order, the Engineer Corps, members of the city press, attaches of the *Times* office, Companies A and B National Guards, and a long concourse of carriages filled with citizens. At the cemtery services were performed according to the funeral rites of the Order of Knights Templar, E. Rev. Sir Knight B. A. Holland officiating as prelate of the Commandery.

Fires.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Henry Shults' planing-mill, at Yuba City, burned last night; also the machine-shop adjoining. Loss, $10,000.

NEW HAVEN, June 15.—The large wooden building of the H. B. Bigelow Iron-Works, on River street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning about 2 o'clock. The finished and unfinished machinery which the building contained was also destroyed. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $63,000.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The grand stand and buildings at the Fleetwood Racing-Park were burned this morning.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 15.—PASSED UP—Props India, Rocket, Bay City and barges, Pittsburgh and barges, Metamora and barges, Neptune and barges; schrs Escanaba, Angus Smith, City of the Straits, Philo Scoville, Card, M. Williams, Whaling, Osborne, Wm. Young, Craftsman, Grace Murray.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Fay and barges.

WIND—Southwest.

Safe Robbery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MITCHELL, Ind., June 15.—The store of Allen & Reed, at Orleans, Ind., was entered by burglars last night, who blew open the safe and stole several hundred dollars and some valuable papers. No clue as yet to the robbers.

FOREIGN.

Proposed Division of Spanish Provinces into States.

Progress of the Russian Campaign in Khiva.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, June 15.—It is reported that Gen Nouvillas has defeated the Carlists under Dorregarray, near Vittoria, and 300 insurgents were killed and wounded, and 700 taken prisoners.

MADRID, June 15.—It is said that Castelar will propose to the Cortes the division of Spain and her colonies into the following Federal States: Catalonia, Arragon, Nevarre and Biscay, Valencia, and Murcia, New Castale, Old Castile, Salicia, Andalusia, Upper and Lower Estremadura, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Balearic Islands, the Canaries, and the Phillipines.

The Cortes will, on Tuesday next, elect a special commission to draw up a federal constitution. The Commission will consist of twenty-five members, of whom twelve will be Deputies of the present Cortes, and thirteen representatives of the Federal States.

KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—The War Office has received dispatches from Central Asia which report that the division of the expedition advancing on Khiva by way of the Sea of Aral has made satisfactory progress. Gen. Werewkin occupied Kungrad, 100 miles north of Khiva, on the 20th of May. The Khivan forces had abandoned the place. The General continued his march along the line of the Oxus to Khojaiti and Kunia-Urgeny, the enemy flying before him. The Aral flotilla had entered the Bay of Alogir, the southern arm of the Sea of Aral, and sailed as far as Kungrad, where its progress was stopped by shallows. An effort would be made to reach Kizil Kala, at the southern extremity of the bay, where a depot of supplies is to be established for the troops advancing under Gen. Werewkin.

ARABIA.

ADEN, June, 14, VIA LONDON, June 15.—The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade was negotiated by Sir Bartle Frere.

FRANCE.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Independence Belge* says Beule, Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and Soulard is his successor.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—Riza Pasha, Minister of Marine, has been removed, and Advet Pasha appointed in his place.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 15.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived from Paris.

GERMANY.

LONDON, June 15.—The Emperor William continues seriously ill. Private advices represent his condition as alarming.

ROCKFORD.

Young Man Drowned—Spiritualists' State Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 15.—A young man named Baum, living in Malta, DeKalb County, and working in this city, was drowned in the race at the water-power here last night. He sunk immediately after the first plunge. His body was recovered in about three-quarters of an hour. It was coffined and sent home to-day.

The Spiritualists' State Convention adjourned here to-night, having been in session for three days. The attendance was at first slim, but to-day the sessions have been over crowded. Many of the most noted Spiritualists of the country were present, conspicuously Miss Hewlitt and Mr. Wilson, the pioneer Spiritualists of the West.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, June 15—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.82	64	N., gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.77	64	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	29.87	75	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.88	78	W., light.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.82	67	S., gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.07	71	S., light.	Clear.
Davenport	29.85	79	Calm.	Clear.
Detroit	29.79	61	Calm.	Clear.
Duluth	29.73	70	N. W., fresh.	Clear.
Escanaba	29.71	63	S. W., fresh.	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	29.75	58	N. E., light.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.84	80	Calm.	Clear.
La Crosse	29.83	73	S., fresh.	Clear.
Marquette	29.77	75	W., fresh.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.78	75	W., fresh.	Clear.
Omaha	29.89	74	S. W., gentle.	Fair.
Pembina	29.81	62	N. W., gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.78	74	W., gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	29.78	73	S. E., gentle.	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—For New England on Monday, light to fresh southerly and westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, are probable, with possibly occasional areas of light rain. For the Middle States, light to fresh winds, mostly from the southeast and southwest, and partly cloudy weather, with probably occasional areas of light rain from Virginia to Southeast New York. For the South Atlantic State, southerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather. For the Northwest, rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather. For the Upper Lake region and southward to Missouri and Tennessee, winds veering to northwesterly and southwesterly, and generally clear and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake region, light to fresh winds from the southwest, with clear or partly cloudy weather.

Killed in a Scuffle.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 15.—This morning an industrious mechanic named Frank Schrimpf took his gun and went hunting on the premises of Daniel T. Van Meter. Mr. Van Meter requested him not to shoot among his stock. An altercation took place between Schrimpf and his wife on the one part, and John George, a hired man of Van Meter, who was trying to take the gun away from Schrimpf. The gun was discharged in the scuffle, killing Schrimpf immediately. His death is universally regretted. The discharge of the gun is claimed by George and Van Meter to be accidental. An inquest has been held. Mr. Van Meter is one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of this county.

Terrific Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDUSKY O., June 15.—A terrific storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this city about 9 o'clock last night. The wind took off the tin roofing on Enterian Block and carried it over into Water street, scattered lumber piles, blew down trees, signs, telegraph lines, etc. The lightning struck the lumber-yards of Gilcher & Co. and Hubbard & Co., but did no great damage. It also struck the roof of Fisher's Hall, passing down through, damaging the scenery, etc., to the amount of about $200.

Bridge Washed Away.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 15.—The heavy rains last night and to-day flooded Bolling Fork, Green River, a few miles this side of Bowling Green, and the accumulated drift carried away sixty feet of the Nashville Railroad bridge at that point. No other damage is reported. The washing away of the bridge will cause the delay of trains till repairs can be made, which will probably be two days.

To Be Hanged.

BOSTON, June 15.—The medical commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the present mental condition of Smith, the Westfield murderer, report that they find him sane and of fair intellect. The Governor and Council, therefore, decline to interfere, and he will be hanged on the 27th inst.

The Cholera.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—There were twenty-one interments to-day, against twelve yesterday. Physicians say the number of cholera patients are increasing, but the disease yields more readily to treatment than before.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 14.—Pi y Margall, President of the Council, in a speech last evening, in the Cortes, said that the Government must first pacify the Peninsula in order to discourage disaffection in Cuba.

At a demonstration in Barcelona, yesterday, the speakers termed the municipality of the city "thieves," and urged vigorous measures for getting rid of the objectionable authorities. The meeting broke up with cries of "Viva la Federacion Social!" and "Down with the municipality!"

LONDON, June 14.—It is said that ex-Queen Isabella is about to proceed to Rome to confer with the Pope upon the prospects of the Bourbon family in Spain.

MADRID, June 14.—Salmeron has been elected President of the Cortes by 176 votes, to 74 for Figueras. At the session last night the Government announced that a separation of Church and State was a part of its programme. The Minister of Finance also submitted a proposition for the negotiation of a loan of 300,000,000 reals, and the imposition of new taxes.

BAYONNE, June 14.—The Carlist forces commanded by Lizarraga and Ollo, with other bands, entered the Province of Biscay to-day.

An engagement, in which the Carlists were victorious, has occurred near Oyarzun, Province of Guipuzcoa.

MADRID, June 14.—The majority of the Cortes has appointed a Directing Committee, of which Castelar is Chairman.

FRANCE.

LONDON, June 14.—A special correspondent at Paris telegraphs: "An alliance has been effected between the supporters of Thiers and the Radicals in the Assembly. Thiers is said to have had frequent conferences with Gambetta since his retirement from the Presidency."

PARIS, June 14.—The Assembly has by almost unanimous vote adopted a resolution ratifying the election of Rane as Deputy from Lyons.

The Chamber has also appointed a committee of fifteen to inquire into the demand of Gen. Ladmirault for authority to prosecute Rane for acts committed during the reign of the Commune. Thirteen members of the Committee are said to be in favor of granting the authority asked, and two are opposed to the demands.

ITALY.

ROME, June 14.—The Pope has completely recovered from his late indisposition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 14.—Resolutions confirming the amalgamation of the Anglo-American, French & New York and the Newfoundland & London Cable Companies were unanimously passed by the former companies yesterday.

GERMANY.

LONDON, June 14.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Emperor continues very weak and requires absolute quiet.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 14.—The limited number of strangers in Vienna has compelled a reduction of the high prices of living.

NEW YORK.

Horton, the Swindler—Commercial Consultation—Died of Yellow Fever—Another Tammany Fraud—Miscellaneous News.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Horton's swindling operations are said to amount, in the aggregate, to $75,000. Merchants and bankers interested have intrusted the case to a private detective agency. A reward of $3,000 is offered for his capture.

About a dozen gentlemen, representing the principal commercial interests, such as groceries, dry goods, hardware, etc., met yesterday, in secret session, in the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, for the purpose of conferring as to the propriety of calling a public meeting of mercantile and other business men, to take action upon the railroad problem. The object of the proposed meeting will be to suggest measures for remedying the abuses which, they say, the railroad companies now inflict upon the community, and to limit their charges for freight, etc.

The shipments of specie to-day were $393,435.

F. W. Bacon, a waiter on the steamer Yazoo, plying between Havana, New Orleans, and Philadelphia, it has been made known, died at No. 7 Eldridge street, in this city, of yellow fever, May 31.

A new chapter in the history of the Tammany frauds is about to be made public. T. W. Roe & Co. bring suit against the Comptroller for more than $200,000 alleged to be due them for stationery, &c. H. J. Taintor, employed in the Comptroller's office, has made an affidavit charging that the greater part, if not the whole amount of this money, was paid by the city, and divided among E. A. Woodward, and the so-called confederates in the late ring.

The President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital has been requested to call a meeting of that Board to consider and report upon the expediency of the removal of the Hospital, that the buildings may be taken for the proposed Bridewell and City Prison.

United States Commissioner White and Shields, and the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court left for Providence, to-day, to give testimony in the proceedings there against Joseph B. Perry, charged with having made a false deposition in Providence to be used at the trial of the Jumel estate case in this city. They took with them all the records of the court pertaining to the matter.

Judge Blatchford to-day denied the motion to vacate the order holding to bail Edwin C. B. Garcia, Consul General of Uruguay, in a suit brought against him by Nathaniel McKay, of Boston, to recover the amount of some notes, said to be due and unpaid.

The Coroner's jury to-day, in the case of James Downey, who died from the blow of a brick, hurled by Michael Cronin on Sunday night last, have given a verdict of justifiable homicide. The Coroner, however, required Cronin to give bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and sent the witnesses to the House of Detention.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Division Sons of Temperence will commence in this city on the 18th instant. Visiting delegates will be given a public reception.

The Germans of this city are preparing to give a fitting welcome to the Prince George Royal Band of Saxony, which is expected to arrive in a few days.

Nine thousand immigrants arrived during the past week at this port, making 141,856 since Jan. 1.

Among the passengers for Europe to-day were D. K. Kenney, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Prince Azuma and suite, Samuel J. Tilden, James B. Beck and family, Kentucky; Donn Piatt, Col. Freye, Peruvian Minister, and George H. Stuart.

The District Attorney is preparing for the new trial of Stokes, and has caused the committal to the House of Detention of the three hall-boys of the St. Nicholas Hotel, the principal witnesses in the case.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Joseph C. Butler, President of the Lafayette Bank and of the Safe Deposit Company of this city, died suddenly at 10:30 last night, from rheumatism of the heart, on the steamer Fleetwood, a few miles below Maysville. He was on an excursion to West Virginia, having left home yesterday in apparently good health. The Chamber of Commerce, of which the deceased was ex-President, appointed a Committee on resolutions this afternoon, consisting of the ex-Presidents of that body, and adjourned out of respect to his memory.

LONDON, June 14.—John Camden Hotten, publisher and bookseller, of this city, died today.

BERLIN, June 14.—Frederick Ludwig George Von Raumer, the eminent historian, is dead, aged 92.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Max Strettheimer, resident partner at Frankfort of the well-known banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, of this city, died there to-day. He was United States Consul at Stuttgart during the administration of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan.

Railroad News.

BOSTON, June 14.—The master car-builders closed their convention last night, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Van Houton, Pittsburgh; Vice-President, V. D. Perry, Hartford; Secretary, L. Gary, New York; Treasurer, A. Steinback, Reading.

PORTLAND, Me., June 14.—Judge Rice has resigned the Presidency of the Maine Central Railroad, and accepted the position of Resident Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—An injunction was applied for yesterday in the Circuit Court, by the County of Laclede, in this State, to restrain J. E. Clarke, Orville S. Grant, George S. Merrick, and others, claiming to be Directors of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad Company, from holding an election in this city on the 16th instant; also for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the books and papers now in their possession, and which are claimed by Laclede County. Temporary injunction was issued.

DES MOINES, June 14.—It is now definitely settled that a narrow gauge railroad will be built from this city to Ames, this summer. The contracts for the grading will be let in a few days.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Money continues easy at 3@5 per cent for call loans, and at 6½@7 per cent for prime mercantile paper. The bank statement is favorable, showing an increase of $1,155,825 in legal reserve.

STOCKS.

There was a less active business in stocks than on yesterday, and this was particularly true of the afternoon, when the market ruled very dull and uninteresting. After a momentary decline at the opening, prices moved up rapidly, and for a time speculation was active at an advance of 1⅛ per cent in St. Paul common, and an average improvement in the remainder of the list of about ⅛ per cent. Toward midday a weaker feeling was again manifest, which continued in some cases until the close of business. It has been discovered that Commodore Vanderbilt is sustaining Western Union.

GOLD

broke to 116 to-day, under the pressure of large lots forced on the market by parties who have become alarmed at the condition of affairs as reported from Washington. It appears that the low rates for coinage have induced owners to send bullion to the Mint, instead of shipping it. From this source coin is accummulating at the rate of $1,000,000 per week. It is also stated that a call for $15,500,000 in bonds of 1862 may be expected in a few days to meet the Alabama indemnity. The fact is, that the leading bulls see no way to hold the market up without cornering cash coin, and that cannot readily be done in the face of the July interest. After that comes out there may be a chance to get square, but in the meanwhile they do not wish to carry it at a loss.

IMPORTS.

The imports for the week ending to-day foot up $6,218,913, of which $5,002,074 is general merchandise. During the week large lots of dry goods have been withdrawn from warehouse and sent back to the other side at considerable profit.

BONDS.

Government bonds were lower, in sympathy with gold. The offerings were very small, however, and do not satisfy the demand.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchanges were firm, but very little business was done after the closing of the mail.

PRODUCE.

Flour was much unsettled and extremely quiet, and jobbers were only buying to supply their immediate wants. Large sales of grades valued at $7.50@9.00 per barrel cannot be made without submitting to lower prices. Shipping brands are in limited demand owing to the absence of freight room. Minnesota brands are plenty and values uncertain. Good No. 2 is in fair demand, at a decline. Sales, 4,300 brls; receipts, 32,617 brls. Wheat was lower and fairly active. The scarcity of freight-room is the chief impediment to trade. The millers are buying in small lots only. Sales, 70,000 bu; receipts, 51,339 bu.

Pork was quiet in the wholesale way, and prices nominal, with sales of 150 brls at $16.65 for new mess. For future delivery there was no transactions. The market is nominally $16.62½ for June, $16.75 for July, and $16.87½ for August. Cut meats exhibit a moderate business, and prices are generally about steady, with sales of 10 boxes bellies, 12 lbs, at 9c; 200 smoked shoulders at 9c; 2,000 do hams, last evening, 13½@14c for 10 and 12 lbs average; also 100 tcs Western pickled hams, 13½ lbs, at 12½c. Receipts, 530 pkgs. Bacon was firmer, with a fair demand. We note sales of 350 boxes long clear at 8⅞c. For short clear 8⅞c is freely bid. Lard was moderately active, and about steady. Of Western 100 tcs for this month sold at 8 15-16c. For city 8⅞c is bid. For future delivery, 500 tcs for July sold at 9 1-16c; 1,000 tcs for August at 9 5-16c, and 250 tcs for July at 9⅛c. Receipts 50 kegs and 589 pkgs.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

One Negro Kills Another, and Then Commits Suicide to Avoid Arrest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, June 14.—About noon to-day, John Taylor, a negro, shot and killed another negro, Monroe Brown, and afterward killed himself to avoid arrest. These men had a quarrel about ten days ago, and since then Taylor has threatened to punish Brown. Taylor lived near the northeast part of the city. Brown had a small farm at a short distance. This morning Taylor's children went into one of Brown's fields, from which the owner expelled them. This enraged Taylor, and he went into the field, and this provoking a quarrel, Taylor was badly punished. He then went to his house and got a double-barrel gun, with which he approached the premises, and, seeing Brown, fired one barrel. The charge took effect in his breast, but Brown rushed toward the murderer, who fired a second charge, which struck Brown in the head. The wounded man then walked across the street, and expired as he was entering a house. Taylor went to his own house, told his wife what he had done, and reloaded his gun. He then left, declaring that he would kill himself rather than be taken. The police went to the scene of the murder as soon as possible, and followed Taylor about three miles east of the city. They soon came in sight of him, and he saw them, but did not run or try to hide. When they came within a short distance he halted, placed the gun to his left side, and fired into his body. He lived about two hours, and said he killed Brown because Brown had whipped him, and that he committed suicide because he could not afford to be tried.

SPRINGFIELD.

Information Wanted On the Transportation Question—New Stock Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 14.—A letter was received to-day at the office of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners from Senator Windom, asking for facts in relation to extortion in freight charges, and unjust discrimination by railroad companies in this State. Mr. McLaughlin, the Secretary of the Board, replied, giving such facts as are in the official possession of the Board.

The Illinois Home Missionary Society, the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings, Loan, and Building Company, of Chicago, capital $300,000; the Albion Manufacturing Company, of White County, capital $10,000, and the Fairbury Sandstone and Coal Company, of Fairbury, capital $1,000,000, have filed certificates of organization in the office of the Secretary of State to-day.

The Knights Templar of this city, Lincoln, and Bloomington will celebrate St. John's-Day by an excursion to Mt. Pulaski.

The Janesville Gazette Libel Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 14.—The argument of the libel suit of Whitney versus the Janesville *Gazette* Printing Company has occupied the day in the United States Circuit Court, and it seemed to editorial listeners that if they adhered no more closely to truth than the lawyers, and indulged in personal abuse to an equal extent, the defense against libel suits would be their chief employment. The Judge postponed his charge till Monday morning, and warned the jurymen not to discuss the case between themselves or with others in the meantime.

Another Shooting Affray.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—About 6 o'clock this morning a shoemaker named David Dunworth, who has a shop on Washington street, near West street, shot John Pierce and Thomas Daily as they were passing to their work. Daily is fatally wounded, and Pierce will lose an arm. The parties had quarreled some weeks ago, but had become reconciled, and no sufficient cause for the act is known. Dunworth is believed to be of unsound mind.

The Beecher-Bowen-Tilton Scandal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 14.—It is stated by authority that Plymouth Church does not intend to call Mr. Henry C. Bowen to account for anything he may have said reflecting on Mr. Beecher; that it will not investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher, and that neither Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, nor Mr. Tilton will take any further notice of the scandal.

Louisiana Finances.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Louisiana gives notice that the validity is contested of 250 bonds of $1,000 each, of the State of Louisiana, 7-30 per cent, the bonds to aid in the construction of the Mississippi & Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, due in 1899, and advertised to be sold at public auction in this city, June 18.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular, addressed to Collectors of Customs, calling their attention to the fact that on the 1st of July Articles 18 to 30 of the Treaty of Washington go into effect. These articles relate to fish and fish-oil. It may also be stated that Section 5 of the act of Congress, approved March 1, 1873, entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain," etc., provides that this act shall not take effect until the first day of July, 1873, and shall not apply to any article of merchandise therein mentioned which shall be held in bond that day by the custom-officers of the United States. The regulations of the Department now in force, govening the transit of goods through the United States from one part of Canada to another, or through Canada from one part of the United States to another, will, so far as this Government is concerned, be held applicable to the transportation of goods, as aforesaid, until otherwise ordered.

BLOCKED WITH ICE.

The Special Agent of the Treasury at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., writes to the Department that there has been comparatively little done in commerce and navigation this season, as the principal harbors of the south shore of the lake are blocked up by at least thirty miles of ice.

THE POLARIS.

The Secretary of the Navy says the steamer Juniata will leave New York the latter part of next week for Disco or Upper Navick, to reach the latter port, if possible, in the hope of obtaining some information of the Polaris and the remainder of her crew. Letters will be furnished Commander Braine to the Danish authorities at Disco and Upper Navick, requesting them to co-operate with that officer in securing information of the missing vessel. Secretary Robeson hopes the Danish authorities will be able to communicate with the Esquimaux along the northern coast of Greenland, and thereby learn some tidings of the missing vessel. In the meantime another vessel will be fitted out in the most complete manner for the purpose of making a more extended voyage in search of the Polaris. If necessary she will sail from New York about the 10th of July, if the Juniata fails to discover any trace of Buddington and party. The last expedition will be in command of experienced naval officers, and will make a thorough search.

[To the Associated Press.]

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gens. Sherman and Whipple returned to-day from West Point. Secretary Belknap is expected on Wednesday or Thursday next.

THE POLARIS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A Washington special says: "The testimony of Capt. Tyson and Sergt. Meyer, in the Polaris investigation, has been received from the stenographer, and will be printed as soon as possible. Their statements contain together about 55,000 words. The entire mass of testimony is confirmatory of the fact that the separation from the vessel was accidental. There was entire unanimity among the crew and officers in the desire to proceed northward, and the discipline on board of the vessel was excellent. All were working in harmony in carrying provisions from the vessel, expecting every moment that she would be jammed and broken between the ice, when she separated from the floe, and it was wholly an accidental occurrence, so far as the crew could know, that Buddington himself was not on the ice instead of on the vessel."

Secretary Robeson and others, who conducted the Polaris investigation, will meet this evening to agree upon a report.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sherman's Views on the Modoc Question.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Gen. Sherman had a conversation with a reporter last evening, and is made to say of Gen. Jeff C. Davis, concerning his indictment of Capt. Jack and the preparations for hanging him and some of his associates: "If the statement is correct, there is no doubt that Gen. Davis must have exceeded his duty, and he will be held responsible for his act. He should be guided by military rules and the law. We all know they are murderers. The President himself says they are murderers, and, had Gen. Davis shot them while they were being pursued, I do not think that he would have exceeded his duty. He did not do this, and could not afterwards shoot them in cold blood. Gen. Davis' report to Gen. Schofield," Gen. Sherman said, "may differ from that published in the papers. Davis is too experienced an officer to do anything that would bring odium upon the army, or lay himself open to a military court martial for exceeding his duty as an officer." The General thinks there will be no difficulty about disposing of the Modocs who are under arrest. Those found guilty of murder will be hanged or shot, and if it is proved that there was an agreement for a general uprising among the tribes, others will receive some punishment as a warning to Indians. He remarked, however, that it was a pity that the guilty Modocs were not shot at first, and then all this Commission business and expense would have been avoided. As to the killing, already, of a few prisoners, Gen. Sherman says that those who committed the deed are "low blackguards" and murderers, who had nothing whatever to do with the army.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The reported conversation of Gen. Davis with Bunker, the representative of the *Bulletin*, is unquestionably correct. It came here in the form of an interview, with questions and answers. The War Department did not believe the report that Davis had engaged Modocs against Modocs, and gone on a scout with them. Events proved the correctness of the account that Davis had prepared timbers for the scaffolds to hang the Modocs, and only orders from Washington prevented the execution of his plans.

Cochise and His Band All Quiet—So Says an Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from Thomas J. Jeffards, Indian Agent at the Cochise Reservation, in which Jeffards says he has given a great deal of attention to the matter of the alleged raiding into Mexico on the part of Cochise's band, of Indians, and is satisfied that the depredations in Sonora are committed by Apache Indians, living on that side of the boundary line in Mexico. In corroboration of this statement, he reports that a party of Sonora Apaches recently came to his agency, bringing stolen Mexican stock with them, which they wished to trade with Cochise's Indians. They were refused an opportunity to do so, and compelled to leave the reservation. Jeffards, in conclusion, reports that Cochise and his band were still on their reservation, behaving well and in strict compliance with the treaty.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, June 14.—Two men, who were crossing the Vermilion River bridge, were caught on the bridge by the Toledo, Wabash & Western train, going east, a little after 11 o'clock to-day. One of them was drunk, and his sober companion tried to draw him to the side of the bridge to escape the train, but was unable to do so, and abandoned him to save his own life. The men in charge of the train tried to stop it, but were unable to do so, and the poor victim of whisky was thrown down by the engine, and his head completely severed from his body. Neither of their names can be obtained here.

GENEVA, Ill., June 14.—Last evening as an engine was pushing two cars down from Geneva to Batavia, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a man living near St. Charles attempted to cross the track just below Geneva, on the river road, with a fine pair of horses and buggy. He was not quick enough, however, and the train struck the horses, killing them instantly, breaking up the buggy somewhat, but, strange to say, only slightly injuring the man himself. He enjoyed the exemption usual to drunken men in such cases, and so escaped unhurt. He could not have failed to see the train, but supposed he could cross the track before the cars would reach him, and so lost, by his temerity and drunkenness, a fine span of horses, valued at about $600, and a buggy, and just escaped with his own life.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 14.—George Baker, an old man, apparently deaf, was killed yesterday near here. He was run over by a train while walking on the track.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John F. Cook, the English Vice Consul at St. Louis, is under arrest for the alleged embezzlement of $1,800 from Thos. Graham.

The Unitarian Society of Geneva will observe their Flower Sunday to-day for the children, and their church will be prettily decorated.

On Friday evening a young Irish woman named Dargent was burned to death at Peoria while trying to light a fire with kerosene oil.

Pat O'Riely who has been several days on trial in the Circuit Court now in session at Ottawa, Ill., for attempting to kill the City Marshal of Mendota, by stabbing him with a knife, was yesterday morning found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for four years.

A bank caved in, in the upper part of Peoria, on Friday evening, burying three boys alive. All were rescued safely except one, named Cross, who will probably die from his injuries.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has again granted Mrs. Nancy E. Clem, who has been twice convicted for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Young, a new trial.

Jack Salter, who murdered Jack Radley, an engineer on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, some ten days since, at Hernando, Miss., has been sent to jail without bail to answer to the charge of murder.

Mrs. Fore, of St. Louis, filed a petition in the Circuit Court yesterday for a divorce from her husband, Joseph H. Fore, who attempted to murder her on the street two weeks ago. Mrs. Fore is slowly recovering from the wounds received at the hands of her husband.

A German woman was assaulted on Friday evening, about 8:30, at the corner of Prospect street and Case avenue, Cleveland, by a man who endeavored to choke her insensible. Her screams attracted the attention of some men who were passing, and the villain was captured after a short chase. He gave his name as John Beck. The girl was only slightly hurt. Beck turns out to be an escaped lunatic.

THE FIRE ERA.

Serious Conflagrations in Texas and Canada—Other Fires.

GALVESTON, June 14.—A fire at Novasota this morning laid in ashes the larger portion of the business portion of the town. It originated in the rear of Smith's saloon, and swept Washington avenue from Brosseg's to the Post-Office. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The following is a partial list of the sufferers: Rearick's photograph gallery; Baer's book store; Cowan & Bressling Bros. & Co., hardware; J. G. Obert, Dr. B. Tulwais' laboratory; H. K. White, A. D. Korn, Robert Smith, J. H. Wilson, Goodman & Beck, J. Robie, Dr. Garis, Judge Nelson's residence and business house, Deidrick Smith, L. Levy, C. Charles Miller, White & Jones, John Love & Co. About one-half of these sufferers are insured. The insurance will aggregate about $75,000. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 14.—The entire business portion of the village of Maxwell was burned to-day, with the exception of three houses. Loss heavy.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Cliffwood House, at Keyport, N. J., burned last night. Loss not stated. The hotel was new, and had just been opened for the season.

ALTON, Ill., June 14.—A dwelling-house in this city, belonging to John B. Morrison, was burned last night; insured for $1,200, which will cover the loss.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—A fire at Sauk Centre, Minn., on Thursday, burned Alex. Moore's flouring mill; loss $12,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The steamer Mary McDonald, which was burned at Gilham's Landing the night before last, took fire in the hold, and, although the deck pump, syphon pump, and steam extinguisher were immediately set to work, she soon burned to the water's edge, and is a total loss. An attempt was also made to scuttle the boat, but the heat was so great that she could not be approached. Almost all the freight on board, including 160 bales of hemp, several thousand sacks of grain, and some live stock, was lost.

POLITICAL.

The Apollo Hall Democracy.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Apollo Hall Democratic General Committee made a dash at Mayor Havemeyer and his disfranchisement of adopted citizens in the following way last evening: "Under the specious cry of 'reform' we find the dead and buried carcass of Know-Nothingism revived; fanaticism and bigotry that would have shocked the sensitive natures of the witch-burners of a century ago publicly exhibited and proclaimed, and, under the action and appointments of the Mayor, the almost absolute disfranchisement of adopted citizens of every race and faith."

DesMoines Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, June 14.—The Republican primary election to nominate county officers and select delegates to the County Convention on the 21st, was held in this county to-day. But a light vote was polled. The returns received indicate that James C. Jordan will be nominated for State Senator, and Isaac Brandt and William Madden as Representatives.

An Abductor Shot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, June 14.—Last evening Dr. Lewis, a physician of the Eighth Ward, was informed that his daughter had left home with one Thomas Smith, chief clerk of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shops at this place, in a buggy. Lewis followed them, and found they took the pike toward New Concord, and at that point had turned toward home, finding the hotels all closed. Dr. Lewis met them about midnight, shot Smith through the left lung, and beat him over the head severely. The citizens of Concord were aroused by hearing the reports of a pistol and the cries of murder. Dr. Lewis took his daughter in his buggy, returning to the city, leaving Smith in his wounded condition. At noon, to-day, Smith was alive, but in a critical state. Smith is a married man, having a wife and three children living in this city. Lewis was arrested at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and held to await the result of Smith's injuries.

Illinois Press Excursion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—The members of the Illinois Press Association arrived here safe, and were welcomed to the city by Mayor Morton this p. m. They were taken in carriages around the city to all places of interest. To-night they leave for Topeka, where they spend Sunday. On Monday they go over the entire line of the Atchison & Topeka Railroad to Fort Lyon in Colorado, returning to Atchison on Wednesday, where most of them leave for home. The remainder go to Lincoln, Neb., and on to Fort Kearney, where the excursion of the Association ends.

Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—A farmer named William Young, living near this city, committed suicide yesterday. He is supposed to have been insane.

HARTFORD, June 14.—David Scott, who, with his brother, was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of three inmates of a house of ill-fame, near Windsor Locks, in January, 1872, committed suicide in the State Prison, at Weathersfield, this morning, aged 25.

The Civil Rights Bill in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Judge E. North Cullum, of the Fifth District Court, to-day rendered a decision of $1,000 damage in the case of Josephine Drevir against the owners of the steamboat Gov. Allen, for refusing the plaintiff, a colored woman, cabin passage and such accommodations as were extended to white ladies. This is the first decision under the State law relative to common carriers.

In Memoriam.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The members of the city press held a meeting at the Planters' House to-night, and passed resolutions of regret at the death of Maj. Henry Ewing, of the *Times*. They will attend the funeral to-morrow, as will also the Knights Templar and the Engineer Corps of the National Guards, and a large number of prominent citizens.

Big Libel Suit.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—In the $100,000 libel suit of Jacob Hawkins vs. the *Picayune*, which has been going on for three days before the Fourth District Court, a jury was empanelled to-day, consisting of six white and six colored. The Court-room was crowded.

The President.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14.—President Grant has accepted the invitation of the Centennial Commission to participate, on the approaching 4th of July, in the ceremonies attending the transfer of the grounds in Fairmount Park to the Commission for the exhibition in 1876.

Murder and Arson.

NEW IBERIA, La., June 14.—Lavel, a Frenchman, and Alexander Snaer, colored Justice of the Peace, were brutally murdered in their store, five miles from this place, last night. The store was robbed and burned by three negroes. A number of citizens have gone in pursuit of the murderers.

Farmers' Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—A large meeting of farmers and laboring men was held at Shelbyville, Ind., to-day. Several addresses were made, and resolutions were adopted condemning the salary-grabbers, railroad monopolies, and moneyed aristocracy.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The attendance at the Jerome Park races to-day was immense and the betting enormous. At the Paris Mutual pools alone $25,000 were taken in, and hundreds turned away. The track was in splendid condition. The programme was not by any means as full as either of the preceding days. Although five events were set for decision, the fields in two cases were limited only to two horses, the largest being that of the mile-and-a-quarter purse, for which all the seven entries put in an appearance. Before saddling the horses for the first race, Survivor was the favorite in the pools, but as soon as Hayward was seen in black jacket to ride Stonehenge, a rush was made to get on the English colt, and he left off the first favorite, selling a little better than Survivor. Joe Johnson was also much favored for this race, and started in good position, but, taking one of his sulks before reaching the quarter-pole, he lost ground, and although he took it in his head to race when he got into the straight, it was then too late to be of any service. Stonehenge expected to retrieve his character after his last Saturday's defeat, and certainly everything was favorable for his doing so. After laying back for some time he quickly ran through the horses, and coming into the home run, it looked as if he might win, but the moment he was called upon and felt the whip, he stopped in the most currish manner and refused to make an effort, and allowed Fellowcraft to pass him opposite the ladies' stand. Survivor, the winner, was ridden admirably, and, after taking the lead at the Club House, was never headed.

The second race of one and three-quarter miles, for all ages, produced but two starters, but these two, Mate and Hulbard, ran one of the best races ever seen at Jerome Park. Hulbard cut out, running at a good pace for a mile and a quarter, when Mate drew up, and a slashing race between them was fought out all way down, Mr. Sanford's horse only outstaying Hulbard in the last hundred yards.

The Westchester cup produced a field of five, out of which Rice & M'Cormick's nomination was the favorite, and some heavy wagering took place. The winner turned up in Wanderer. He had been reserved especially for this event for some time past, and, as he was backed very heavily, the confederacy won a big stake. This is the best Westchester cup, as regards time, except one, and will long be remembered, on account of the success with which the coup was effected. From the moment the flag fell, until the finish, Wanderer was in the front, increasing his lead whenever called on to do so, and winning with great ease. True Blue ran a good honest horse all the way, but had no chance with the winner. Æolus was unable to shorten his distance, and after running second for a mile and a half was done with.

The gentlemen's race, with the exception of Messrs Peet and Center, was badly ridden.

The hurdle race, in consequence of Lochiel declining to start, was declared off, but the Stewards in the most generous manner offered the money in the handicap race for Village Blacksmith and Victor, who accepted at 150 and 135 lbs, respectively. On this occasion Victor had no opportunity of repeating last Saturday's fluke, for Village Blacksmith made all the running, and won easily at the finish. Time, 2:33¼.

PEKIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 14.—The last day of the Pekin races was slimly attended, but the races were the best of the meeting. The first race, mile heats, best two in three, for a purse of $150, free to all, was won by Sumner's Rocket, by West Roxbury, dam by Eclipse, beating Roxy and Lloyd's Chief, in 1:46¼ and 1:48¼.

The second race, three-mile dash, for a purse of $400, free to all, was won by Sumner's March, by West Roxbury, dam by Marco, beating Port Leonard, Venus, and Illinois, in 5:36¼.

The meeting closed with the most perfect satisfaction to the public and horsemen, but pecuniarily it was not very profitable to the managers, Messrs. Douglass and Reynolds.

CAMBRIDGE CITY.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 14.—To-day was the last day of the races, and a large attendance was on the grounds. The first race, a trot, free for all, was called at 2 p. m., with Black Frank and Chicago only in. Red Cloud had gone home sick, and Mohawk, Jr., was non est. Frank had the call, and large investments were made. Both were in splendid condition. The friends of Frank exulted audibly upon the result of the first two heats, but things took a turn, and the following is the score:

Black Frank	1	1	2	2	2
Chicago	2	2	1	1	1

Time, 2:28½; 2:28¼; 2:27¼; 2:28¾; 2:32.

The knowing ones fell, and the sore ones got even in the running race of mile heats, with 4 entries. War Jig was the winner, with Joe Bowers second, and Mange third, and Ritchie fourth. Time, 1:51; 1:55¾.

An impromptu race, one-fourth mile, closed the exercises. A quiet old gentleman from Ohio paid $200 for the privilege of seeing the hind feet of the Nashville mare.

BASE BALL.

THE PHILADELPHIAS AND ATHLETICS.

Special Dispatch to the New York World.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The largest crowd ever congregated together on a ball field in Philadelphia witnessed the third championship game this afternoon between the Athletics and Philadelphias, at least 8,000 persons completely encircling the ground. The weather, although cloudy, was highly favorable for playing. The Athletics were the favorites in the betting, the odds being 100 to 70, and an immense amount of money was invested on the result. In the third inning, errors by Meyerle and Mack, and base-hits by McBride and Anson, gave the Athletics the first run, the Philadelphias tieing on the next inning by a three-base hit of Malone's aided by an error by Sutton. In the fifth inning a couple of lucky hits and two bases on called balls gave the Philadelphias one run and the lead, which the Athletics regained on the next inning by some very heavy batting by McGeary, Fisher, Sutton, and Clapp, after Bechtel had missed a chance of putting them out without scoring. The Philadelphias, in turn, wrested the lead from their opponents on their seventh inning by some heavy batting, six clean hits being made, three being off Fisher's pitching, who had exchanged positions with McBride, when two runs had been scored, both being blanked the last two innings. The Philadelphias won by a score of 7 to 5. The game, although exceedingly exciting, was poorly played, the Athletics neither batting nor fielding up to their mark. The Philadelphias played very loosely in the sixth inning, otherwise their fielding was excellent; and as they luckily managed to get more than half their total number of base hits in one inning, the consequence was they won. Tracey and Clapp excelled in fielding, and Wood and Fisher in batting. The umpiring was excellent. The following is a summary of the game:

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Third game of the championship series between the Philadelphias and Athletics.

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	Athletic.	R	B	P	A
Cuthbert, l. f.	0	1	1	0	McGeary, s. s.	1	1	3	2
Wood, 2 b	1	3	4	3	McBride, p.	0	1	0	1
Malone, c.	2	2	4	1	Anson, 1 b.	1	1	8	1
Meyerle, 3 b.	1	1	2	1	Fisler, 2 b.	0	1	0	1
Bechtel, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Fisher, r. f.	1	3	2	0
Fulmer, s. s.	1	2	2	4	Sutton, 3 b.	1	2	2	1
Treacy, c. f.	1	2	5	0	Clapp, c.	1	1	8	3
Mack, 1 b.	1	1	8	0	Sensend'er, c. f.	0	0	0	0
Zettlein, p.	0	0	0	1	McMullin, l. f.	0	1	4	0
Total	7	12	27	10	Total	5	10	27	8

RUNS SCORED.

Athletic	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	—7

Runs Earned—Philadelphia, 3; Athletic, 0.
First Base on Errors—Philadelphia, 6; Athletic, 3.
Umpire—N. E. Young, Washington Base Ball Club.
Time of Game—One hour fifty-five minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Base Ball—Philadelphias, 16; Atlantics, 9.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, June 14.—The Beloit College nine defeated the Madison University club at the second match game, to-day, by 39 to 27.

THE TRIGGER.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Some sixty gentlemen, including Gen. Shaler, Cols. Church, Wingate, and Cullen, Orange Judd, Chester P. Dewey, and other prominent military men and journalists, proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, this afternoon, to inspect its grounds, preparatory to the opening next week of the National Rifle Association. It was found that some $20,000 in addition to the $30,000 appropriated by the State had been expended in laying out a range, importing targets, purchasing rifles, etc.

Ben Wood's Lotteries.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 14.—Judge Fancher, of New York, to-day heard the argument in this city in the case of Simmons against Benjamin Wood, involving Kentucky lotteries.

Another Celestial World Heard From.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—A dispatch from Prof. Watson, at Ann Arbor, Mich., says: "I have discovered, in the constellation Ophiuchus, a planet hitherto unknown. Its right ascension is 17 hours, 17 minutes, and its declination is 21 degrees, 54 minutes, south. It shines like a star of the eleventh magnitude, and is moving north and west."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s; white, 11s 11d@12s 1d; club, 12s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s. Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork, 62s 6d.

LONDON, June 14—3 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 92¼; do of '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¼; Erie, 50¼.

FRANKFORD June 14.—Five-twenties of '62, 96.

PARIS, June 14.—Rentes, 55f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8⅞@9c; Orleans, 9¼@9½c; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales, and speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Oats market bare. Pork, 62s 6d. Beef, 81s 6d. Tallow, 41s 6d. All other articles unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The market was very quiet, and cotton goods were without quotable change in first hands, and irregular with the jobbers. Brown and bleached cottons was quiet. Denims were in fair request. Stripes and checks are slow. Prints were quiet, except at job prices. Woolens ruled less active. Kentucky jeans were very dull, at nominal prices. Medium grade heavy cassimeres were in moderate demand by the clothiers. Foreign goods ruled inactive. The dry goods imports for the week were $215,938.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 14.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 22,000 brls; superfine Western, $5.25@5.70; common to good extra, $5.25@6.70; good to choice, $6.75@7.50; white wheat, $7.50@9.50; Ohio, $6.55@9.50; St. Louis, $6.95@11.00. Rye flour dull and lower at $4.75@5.25. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower and less active; shippers holding back; receipts, 51,000 bu; Northwestern spring, $1.47@1.49½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.49@1.50; very choice Iowa amber, $1.56; winter red Western, $1.60. Rye heavy; Western, first half July, 88c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn less active and easier; receipts, 91,000 bu; new mixed Western, 54@58c; heated do, 50½@52c; white, 70½c; yellow, 65c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 76,000 bu.

WOOL—In fair demand, but prices weak; domestic fleece, 50@50½c; medium do, 45c; unwashed, 30@32c; spring clip, California, 28@30c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy.

HAY—Dull and heavy.

HOPS—Quiet and firm; 35@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 29@30c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady at 17½@19½c. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and steady at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8½c; refined, 19½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 45@45½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.65; prime mess, $17.00@18.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats—Pickled hams, 11½@12½c. Middles unchanged. Lard firm; Western steam, 8¾@8 15-16c; kettle, 8¾@9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm; Western, 15@23c.

CHEESE—Quiet and weak; fair to prime new State factory, 12@14c.

WHISKY—In fair demand at 93½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; pork steady at $17.00. Bacon and bulk-meats firm and unchanged. Lard, choice leaf at 8½@9¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white and No. 2 neglected; No. 1, $1.72½@1.73. Corn dull and lower at 42c. Oats dull and lower at 34c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—COTTON—Good and firm; good ordinary, 16c; low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal active at $2.85. Corn dull and lower, at 58@58c. Oats dull and nominal.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

BRAN—Lower, at $13.00.

BACON—Dull and nominal.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower on all grades below No. 2 red winter; No. 3 red winter $1.40@1.42; No. 4 do, $1.38@1.60. Corn firm; No. 2, 38½@39c on track; 39½c July. Barley nominal. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged, at $16.75@17.00. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon more active for future; clear sides, buyer June, 9½c; seller July, 9½c; clear rib and clear sides, 9c; round cash on orders—shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾@9⅞c. Lard dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet, at 89c.

CATTLE—Firm; prime to choice native, 5@6c; fair butchers', 4½@4⅝c.

HOGS—Quiet; most sales at $4.15@4.35.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.29½; No. 2, $1.21 cash; $1.20½ June; $1.18½ July. Oats firm; No. 2, 27c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 34c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6½c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 128,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 128,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1 red, $1.55, asked, $1.45 bid. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 45c; low do, 45c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, car lots, 15½c; small lots, 2@4c higher; State test, 22½@23½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.52; white Canada, $1.80. Corn dull at 54½c. Oats dull; no sales.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.00@7.40. Wheat dull at $1.40. Corn quiet at 42@43. Rye quiet at 70c. Oats dull at 35@45c. Barley nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held at $16.50. Lard dull and nominal; 8¼c cash; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats held firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8½@8¾c, and in good demand at a shade less. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7¼c; sides held at 9¼c; clear rib, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—firm at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and declining; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extras, $5.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.60@1.66; amber, $1.68@1.70; white, $1.80@1.90. Rye, 85@86c. Corn dull; yellow, 56@59c; mixed Western, 56@58c. Oats in good demand; white, 50@52c; black and mixed, 48@50c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania and Ohio fleece, 38@52c; unwashed Ohio, 29@33c.

WHISKY—Dull at 94½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; winter red Western, $1.50@1.55; red spring, $1.45@1.50. Corn steady. Oats dull; mixed Western, 45c; white, 46c. Rye quiet at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Western good to choice, 18@20c.

WHISKY—93½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—PROVISIONS—Pork held at $17.75, with buyers at $17.50, and refused.

WHISKY—Firmer at 94@96c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Firm; sales 3,500 bales at yesterday's quotations; receipts, 848 bales; exports, Great Britain, 7,903 bales; coast, 1,667 bales; stock on hand, 60,480 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Flour 25c lower. Wheat dull and lower; 2 cars No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.40. Corn dull and lower; 8,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western sold at 45c. Oats inactive, and nominally held at 37c. Other grains neglected.

FREIGHTS—Firm; wheat, 10½c; corn, 9½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat a shade better; No. 3 Wabash, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.52; spot and June, $1.50; July No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2, $1.50. Corn steady; high mixed, 38½c, spot or June; 43c for July; 44½c for August. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 34c; Michigan, 34@34½c; rejected, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............June 14.

Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 107 brls sugar, and sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 434 bars railroad iron.
Schr Favorite, Buffalo, 750 tons railroad iron.
Schr Gipsy, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Scow Harriet Ann, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 40 m lumber, 35 cds bark.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 1,229 cases strawberries, 22 bxs fish.
Schr Madison, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 100 m lumber, 350 m lath.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Holland, 45 m lumber.
Schr Moselle, Wolf River, 2,120 railroad ties, 7,505 cedar ties.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 37 m staves.
Schr Dashing Wave, Cleveland, 510 tons coal.
Schr Japan, Ford River, 165 m lumber.
Schr Senator Blood, Oswego, 423 tons coal.
Bark Jessie Drummond, Goderich, 3,303 brls salt.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 185 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 120 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Jennie Lind, Grand Haven, 96 m lumber.
Schr C. M. Portch, Oconto, 250 m lumber.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 431 bars railroad iron.
Schr Wm. W. Bates, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Point Sauble, 75 m lumber.
Schr Milan, Pensaukee, 160 m lumber, 180 m lath.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Kewaunee, 4,500 cedar posts, 1,200 railroad ties.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Elta, Ludwig's Pier, 65 m lumber.
Stmr City of London, Spanish City, 97 m lumber, and sundries.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

ARRIVED............June 15.

Barge Albert, Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.
Barge Noquebay, Peshtigo, 684 m lumber.
Schr C. North, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 386 bars steel rails, and sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 650 tons pig-iron.
Schr E. Nicholson, Erie, coal.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARED............June 14.

Prop East, Goderich, 14,000 bu wheat, 1,500 bu corn, 65 brls mess pork, 11 hlf brls mess pork, 10 brls mess beef, 4,300 lbs lard, 1,850 lbs ham, 200 lbs bacon.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 17,668 bu wheat, 1,800 brls flour, 500 brls corn meal, 55 brls flaxseed, 49 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 295 pkgs sundries.
Schr Russia, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Mosier, Buffalo, 18,300 bu corn.
Schr Amaranth, Buffalo, 18,200 bu corn.
Schr J. Wesley, Buffalo, 22,650 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Fallon, Jr., Erie, 14,879 bu corn.
Schr Christine Nilsson, Buffalo, 23,500 bu corn.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 125 brls salt.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 160 bdls iron, and sundries.
Schr G. D. Norris, Buffalo, 15,630 bu wheat.
Schr Idaho, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Prince Alfred, Prescott, 18,449 bu wheat.
Schr H. Rand, Alaska, 50 brls salt, and sundries.
Barge E. R. Tyson, Marinette, 5 brls pork, 500 lbs bacon, 1 brl hams.

CLEARED............June 15.

Schr Tecumseh, Walkersville, 14,037 bu rye.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 20,072 bu corn.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 24,037 bu corn, 999 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, Manistee, sundries.
Schr George Steele, Kingston, 15,667 bu corn.
Prop City of London, Collingwood, 15,000 bu corn, 50 brls pork.
Schr E. Fitzgerald, Port Colborne, 19,956 bu corn.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 60,000 bu oats, 2,500 brls flour.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, light.
Prop W. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 400 brls flour.

Lake Freights.

Rates to Buffalo closed at 5½@5¾c for corn, and nominally at 6@6½c for wheat. Charters were—Schrs Russian and A. P. Nichols, corn at 5½c; schr Red Wing (Friday), corn on private terms; to Port Colbourne, schr E. Fitzgerald, corn at 6c; to Kingston, schr George Steele, corn on private terms; to Montreal via Collingwood, prop City of London, corn, through; to Portland via Sarnia, prop B. F. Wade, corn, through rate; to New York via Buffalo, props Fountain City, D. Richmond, and Colorado, corn, through; prop Nebraska, oats, through, via Erie; prop Winslow, corn, through; total capacity equal to 240,000 bu corn and 75,000 bu oats.

BUFFALO, June 12.—Charters reported: Barks S. V. R. Watson, City of Painesville, Winona, and Oneonta, and schr. J. Wilcox, coal to Chicago at $1.00 free. Reported by Capt. Tom Collins: Schr M. Williams, coal to Chicago, up-town, at $1.12½, free; schr Barkalow, coal to Detroit at 65c, free; schr F. E. Dunford, railroad iron to Detroit at $1.00, f. o. b.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—PASSED UP—Props D. W. Powers, W. T. Graves, Union, Passaic, Potomac, Empire State, Chamberlin, City of New York, Nebraska, Forest City and barge; barks Red, White, and Blue, Watson, Vanderbilt; schrs Helvetia, Alice Norris, Flying Mist, Laura Belle, Cascade, Bay State, Cooper, Olive Branch, Ætna, Rising Star, Daniel Fort, Lucy Clark, Ahira Cobb, Maid of the Mist.

PASSED DOWN—Props Jarvis Lord, Yosemite, Idaho, Nashua, Cuba, Canisteo, Merchant, Montana, Isaac May and barges, Evergreen City and barges; schrs Perry Hanna, Rutherford, Snowdrop, Fame, Louisa.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—PASSED UP—Propeller Scotia; barks Naiad, Kate Darley; schooners D. Stewart, Midnight, Emeu, Wm. Grandy, Owasco, G. Sherman, Sweepstakes.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Jay Gould, Alaska, Bradbury and bark; bark Burnside; schooners Netta Weaver, Cambria, McGrath, Jesse, Antelope, Frank Crawford.

WIND—South.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 14.—The steamer Katie, arrived from Henry, having in tow the canal-boats Gypsy Queen, Illidon, and Sunbeam—the first two from Henry, and the last two from Lake Depue—all loaded with corn for Chicago. They passed into the canal. The steamer Katie, light, and the canal-boat Montauk, from Chicago, loaded with lumber for Peru, departed for that port. The canal-boat Cataract, from Chicago, loaded with flour and lumber, dropped down to Hennepin, her destination. The canal-boat Robert Holmes, from Chicago, loaded with lumber for Griggsville Landing, passed out of the canal, and awaits towage to her destination. Seven feet of water on the mitre-sill of the lock at Henry, and 9 feet 7 inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15, are reported to-day.

CANAL OFFICE, Chicago, June 14, 1:30 p. m.—ARRIVED—Schr Brilliant, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn and several boat-loads of stone.

CLEARED—Prop Whale, 285 brls salt; prop Henry, 155 brls salt; prop Ottawa, 80 brls salt; prop Seneca, 20 brls salt; prop Morris, 20 brls salt, Joliet; prop Friendship, Henry, 97,907 feet lumber; prop Monarch, Lockport, 60,427 feet lumber, 100 m shingles; prop Phoenix, Lockport, 77,702 feet lumber, 10 m lath; prop Board of Trade, 21,774 feet lumber, 100 m lath, 100 m shingles, 110 brls salt; prop Marseilles, 2,278 posts, Morris.

Delay at the Ore Ports.

A gentleman here who has several vessels engaged in the iron ore trade furnishes the following: The schr C. A. King, of this port, has been delayed at Escanaba thirteen days, waiting cargo. The bark Maria Martin is in port with coal, being unable to obtain an order for ore. This last named vessel is chartered for the season between Escanaba and Cleveland. Several vessels have been detained at Marquette, also, on account of the scarcity of ore at that point.

Miscellaneous.

The schr Barbarian which has been quite extensively repaired at Sheboygan, and is now as good as new, is at present in the North Branch. She has received new planking, masts, spars, rigging, etc., the cost of the repairs being somewhere in the neighborhood of $8,000. The Barbarian is engaged in freighting lumber, and carries about 220 m feet.

—Steamers and vessels, since the new channel over the St. Clair Flats has been closed, pass through the old route, where there has been a sufficiency of water for all vessels thus far this season.

—In the opinion of vessel-men at Detroit, the new schooner S. H. Foster, of Cleveland, has the best arranged and most neatly finished cabin of any sail-vessel on the lakes. The Foster took in 44,200 bushels of wheat at Milwaukee. She draws 13 feet 6 inches aft, and 13 feet 3 inches forward.

—The value of the timber rafts lost last fall on Lake Huron, beyond recovery, is said to amount to upwards of $1,000,000.

—Later advices state that the Mary E. Perew is in no immediate danger of breaking up, and, except a leakage, can be got off all right should the weather continue favorable. The tug Gen. McClellan, fitted out with steam pumps, has gone to her aid from Detroit.

—Efforts are again being made to release the steamer Sea Bird, ashore on Kelley's Island.

—The bark C. K. Nims, laden with 33,400 bu of corn, has made a quick run from Chicago to Detroit, occupying only three days and a few hours. For some distance she met with adverse winds.

—The schr Gen. Worth, coal laden, while going up the river at Detroit, got aground on Grassy Island, Wednesday. She has since arrived at Detroit, having been got off without injury.

—The Detroit *Tribune* calls the attention of the lake Captains to the following: "The tugs Torrent and Vulcan will be engaged principally the remainder of the season in towing rafts from Lake Huron to the Ohio and intermediate ports. Both tugs carry large locomotive lights, which at night reflect back upon their rafts, thus enabling vessel masters to know they are approaching rafts, and to avoid running into them."

—The Kingston *News* says: A fog-bell has been erected in the vicinity of Simcoe lighthouse, on the southwest point of Simcoe Island, nine miles west of this point; and directions have been given to sound it during thick and foggy weather and during snow-storms, while the season of navigation continues. The bell is operated by machinery and sounded at regular intervals, four times in each minute, and will probably be heard a distance of four miles. The stone tower at Windmill Point, near Prescott, has been converted into a lighthouse, and a fixed white light will be shown on the 15th inst. The light is elevated ninety-two feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen a distance of 15 miles. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

—The Detroit papers give the following: The party engaged in erecting a lighthouse on Lake Huron at Spectacle Reef is making good progress. All the requisite material is at hand. This place is a rocky shoal, entirely under water, and about seven-eighths of a mile in extent north and south, and one-fourth of a mile east and west, divided by a narrow channel, with 16 feet of water. The least water on the reef is 1 foot. The soundings are irregular near the reef, 3 and 12 fathoms close to. From the reef to the east end of Bois Blanc the soundings vary from 4 to 24 fathoms, rocky bottom. On the crib recently erected a temporary light has been established. This light will occasionally be obstructed in a westerly direction by the machinery in use in constructing the lighthouse. From the southward the light should not be approached nearer than three-fourths of a mile. In other directions give it a berth of at least one-fourth of a mile. A 10-inch steam fog-whistle will be sounded in thick or foggy weather, as follows: A blast of three seconds, then an interval of twelve seconds; then another blast of three seconds, followed by an interval of forty-two seconds, and so on.

—The steamer Peerless, of the Peoples' Line, arrived at this port Sunday, bringing down a full load of passengers and freight. The Peerless is to be repainted and fitted out immediately, and will leave on the first pleasure excursion on June 24. Mr. H. D. Haddock, the clerk, furnishes the following extracts from the log of the downward trip, as follows: Left Marquette Wednesday noon. The following vessels were there: Orkney Lass, Clara Parker, Hattie Howard, Athenian, Sardinia, San Jacinto, C. H. Walker, Mineral State, Hemisphere, Waucoma, Wm. Queen, Mary Elizabeth, New London, William B. Ogden, J. E. Gilmore, Shupp, and F. S. Mott. Left the canal Friday morning, May 13. The D. A. Van Valkenburg, Mohawk, and Selkirk passed through the day before, bound up. The tug Constitution was at the canal with the bark Massillon, which had been ashore at Two Heart River, but was got off without serious damage. The new steam barge Geneva, Capt. George P. McKay, with her consorts, the Genoa and Verona, also the barges Sheridan and Oliver Cromwell, and the L. J. Farwell and Guiding Star, were there. The Crosswaite was lying aground in the Nebish. The C. J. Magill was lying at the dock. Met the barge S. E. Sheldon at the head of Lake George. Left Detour on the same evening. The barges Fay and Rhodes left at the same time.

—The famous Minnehaha Falls and 6,000 acres of land are to be sold at auction, sale commencing on July 1.

THE COURTS.

Bankruptcy of a Large Notions Firm ---Lightning Adjudication.

The Garden City Insurance Company --List of Claims Objected to by the Petitioning Creditors.

Mechanics' Liens---A Young Wife Robbed of Her Husband--Bankruptcy Matters.

The Curtis Estate Difficulty---The Family Tendency to Insanity---Melancholy Case.

The Union National Bank of Chicago, on the 11th inst., filed a petition in bankruptcy for the adjudication of Cleveland & Johnson, traders in notions, which petition was "suppressed for service" until Saturday. In this case the following facts were shown in the petition and depositions: That debtors had suspended payment on a note belonging to petitioner, in favor of G. A. Ives, for $3,600, due 10th May last; that two demands have been made on debtors to pay said notes, and that they have refused payment.

The same day Cleveland & Johnson entered confession of the act of bankruptcy charged.

The same day the bank petitioned the Court for the appointment of a Provisional Assignee, alleging that, for some reason to the petitioner unknown, debtors have been losing large sums of money within the past few months; that, notwithstanding such losses, and the insolvency of the firm, the assets will pay nearly all its liabilities, provided the stock of goods could be immediately disposed of; that petitioner feared, unless it was so disposed of, or speedily disposed of, it would suffer serious loss by depreciation in value, and by the expenses of running said business; that they have reason to believe a speedy sale could be made on advantageous terms of the entire stock if some man were appointed Provisional Assignee to attend to the disposition of said goods, and dispose of the stock to some purchaser or purchasers, thereby saving the heavy expenses attending the possession by the Marshal, et.; wherefore the petitioners pray the Court to appoint Heman G. Powers Provisional Assignee.

Whereupon the Court made an order to the effect that, having read the said petition, he appoints said Powers Provisional Assignee, as prayed, with full power and authority to take possession of, manage, and control the same.

And the same day said Powers formally, in writing, accepted such trust.

Next day, the 12th, the Provisional Assignee petitioned the Court, representing that he finds a number of unfilled orders for goods which he thinks it for the interest of the estate should be filled; that an inventory shall be taken of the stock, which is large; that he wants authority to employ assistance to take said inventory; and he prays leave to make sales from time to time for cash until a meeting of creditors be held and an Assignee chosen, or further order of Court; whereupon the Court made orders in compliance therewith, and the case there [illegible]

Chicago, ever foremost in [illegible] undertakings, whether commercial or social, beats [illegible] her thirty-six-hour bankruptcy cases, as she [illegible] long ago done in her twenty-four-hour divorce suits.

A YOUNG WIFE IS ROBBED OF HER OLD HUSBAND.

A few days since were recorded the fruitless efforts of a too amorous coachman to tear from her father's grasp his wedded wife. To-day it is a deserted wife whose husband is kept from her by the evil machinations of his daughter. Katharine McDonald was a widow, on the sunny side of 30, and the solitude of her life was solely diminished by the presence of her daughter Lizzie, a girl 11 years of age. To her (Katharine) came John Golden, an ill-preserved but wealthy old gentleman of 60 years of age, with many a fond protestation and assurance that he was well to do,—owned real and personal estate,—and would devote it all to her happiness if she would become his wife. Now, at this time Katharine was dwelling in a small room at No. 445 South Jefferson street, was in delicate health, had a growing daughter, and what wonder that, gazing into the fishy depths of John's gummy eyes, she consented, and called in Mr. Rock, her landlord, and his wife, and a Mr. Martin A. Jennings, as witnesses of the proposal and acceptance. Never before was matchmaking carried on in such a business-like manner. Had the legal acumen of a Sam Ashton or a Charles O'Malley been retained to aid the widow in drawing out her agreement, it could have hardly covered the ground better. Before flying with the gushing ardor of a 30-year-old widow to the old man's embrace, the latter entered into the following ante-nuptial agreement: That he, the said John Golden, would rent or purchase a dwelling-house, furnish the same, at once commence to keep house, and provide everything for the comfort and happiness of complainant and her daughter Fannie. That he would clothe and board the said Fannie McDonald and send her to the High School in Chicago, to be thoroughly educated; and that he, the said John Golden, would ever be a true, kind, faithful, and affectionate husband to complainant, and a father to the said Fannie McDonald. The amorous old fellow entered verbally into this agreement as light-heartedly as Emile Ollivier began war with Prussia, and the services of Mr. and Mrs. Rock, and the mutual friend Jennings, were no longer required. On the 16th day of April last the Rev. Father Sitters joined January and May in the holy bonds at the Jesuit Church in this city. The ardor of old men is shortlived, generally, and in this particular instance, that rule, and not its exception, obtained. Shortly after his marriage the old man broke his marriage vows, disregarded the ante-nuptial agreement, and deserted his wife, whom he had never taken out of her little room on Jefferson street. The mainspring of the old man's heartless conduct is alleged to have been the persuasions of his two married daughters, which prevailed upon him to leave his wife and shelter himself under their roof, and now the wife files her bill for maintenance and for specific performances of the ante-nuptial agreement.

THE GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The citizens whom it may concern will take notice and govern themselves accordingly, that Henry Newcomb & Co., the petitioning creditors in the matter of the Garden City Insurance Company, who have done nothing else in prosecuting their case for the best part of a year, on Saturday filed objections to any proof of debt or claim against the bankrupt being filed by any of the parties named below, for the reason, they allege, that neither of them have any valid or legal claim, debt, or demand against the bankrupt, viz.: Cris Ackerman, Paul J. Toft, Charles Camp, Thomas D. Bray, Wm. E. Mortimer et al., Nicholas Koch et al., Frederick Ahlers, John Kucharski, Charles Pauler, Michael Fitzgibbons, Frederick Kleimhouse, Wendlin Meyer, John F. Walther, Charles Hoffman and H. S. Dietrich, James W. Meyer, J. H. Muhlke, P. Stagor, Hans Schlotthans and Julia Supple, Philip Appel, Peter Brausch, L. Boerlin, J. M. Bryant, Herman Brown, H. Grommes, T. P. Hatch, Fk. Geager, John Kerwin, A. Laughter, John, J. S. Miller et al., Andrew Miller et al., Miller Bro., Mrs. Henrietta Miller, Louis Mosser, Max Schweitzer, James M. Thomas, Charles Wetzler, Peter Devine, W. Kurchbaum, A. Zich, Nancy B. Walker, Caroline O. Bert, H. A. Plantz, John Ellingson, A. Lawson, Orrin Benedict, Abner C. Kenney, M. L. Palmer, F. C. Overton, W. H. Harris, Charles M. Bailey, W. H. Smith, Michael Stokes, Daniel F. Barber, A. K. Waters, Joseph Schuster, H. P. Hall, Ann McPherlin, James Streeter, K. K. Forest, Freerick Herbold, Charles B. Newcomb, Edwin T. Osborne, Henry Thien, L. W. Stickney, Adam Schmidt, William P. Emery, William McPherin, Jeremiah Kimball, D. Parish, D. C. Crawford, Charles M. Boeder, I. W. Williams, George A. Alexander, William Harris, and C. W. Henkel.

In connection with the bankrupt, but not with this particular matter, it may be stated that the claims against the bankrupt are now nearly all owned by a few persons. They are endeavoring to make the most of the assets in a quiet way, and avoid bankruptcy, so as to clear as large a profit as possible out of the transaction.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AN ASSIGNEE.

The following affidavits to rebut the charges lately brought against the Assignee of the Union Lithographic Company, in bankruptcy, were filed on Saturday afternoon with the clerk in bankruptcy; not with the Register in whose hands the objections are, having been referred for the purpose of taking proof.

Thomas P. Power, business manager for E. Mendel,—whose sale of the property belonging to the estate to the President of the bankrupt Company was part of the matter objected to—testifies that he is the "identical person" who effected the purchase of the property from the Assignee. He made an examination of the machinery, material, tools, etc., and considered their outside value not to exceed $7,000. On behalf of Mendel he bid for it, and it was sold to Mendel for that sum, Mendel's instructions being not to pay more than $7,100. He says he afterwards tried to dispose of it at a profit, but the best offer he received was $9,000; and Mendel finally sold it for $10,000, on long time, not receiving a cent in cash. (It was this sale of which complaint was made.)

Louis Nelke affirms that he has been in the business of lithographing and printing, and is particularly acquainted with the values of the machinery and material used by the Union Lithographing Company. He was employed by the Assignee to make a valuation of the property, which he found to be about $12,000. He certifies that up to the time of the sale to Mendel, the Assignee exerted himself by going among the lithographers, and otherwise, to make a good sale. (It was this valuation on which part of the objections were based.)

Charles L. Hindle, of the firm of Hindle & Jenkins, commercial printers, thinking he could do something advantageous for himself if he he could get hold of the property at a cheap and easy rate, affirms that he offered the Assignee $5,500 for it, which the Assignee refused. He considers Laflin was delinquent as an Assignee, and pays him a compliment for his exertions on behalf of the estate. That is all.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CURTIS ESTATE.

A very interesting case is being tried in the County Court, consisting of the claims against the estate of Samuel C. Curtis, deceased, one by Jones & Raymond, another in favor of Henry Milward & Co., and another in favor of J. Burks Johnson & Co., amounting in all to about $6,000. All these claims are on account of pork contracts made with the parties by Mr. Curtis, in his lifetime, in March, 1872, which contracts, to some extent, have not matured or been settled. Mr. Curtis died on the 27th of June, 1872, after having adjusted, some two or three months previously, one of the contracts with H. Milward & Co.; but others, some time after death, matured by their terms or were closed under the rules of the Board of Trade. The principal defense made in the case is that Mr. Curtis became insane prior to his death, and some evidence of this kind has been offered on the part of the administrators to show that he appeared to be deranged a day or two before his death, which was by his own hand, and the same evidence tends to show hereditary difficulty in respect to melancholy, resulting in aberration of mind, or partial insanity in some members of his father's family, and with some of his uncles and aunts. Evidence has also been offered to show his condition of mind to have been a failing one, and in some respects more unfortunate and peculiar after the Great Fire. The testimony in regard to this branch of the case has been partially taken, and the examination will be renewed to-morrow at 2 p. m. Dent & Black for claimants; Buell & Meech for the administrators.

A TEASING MECHANICS' LIEN.

Thomas A. Banning files a bill in the Superior Court against Nicholas and Margaret Miller and Francis A. Russell. Complainant avers that he purchased from one Mandernach a certain two-story frame house, acquired by Mandernach at Sheriff's sale, whereat it was sold to satisfy a mechanics' lien; that the original owner of the house, Nicholas Miller, is now occupying the house, with his wife, and refuses to deliver to complainant the possession thereof; that one Francis A. Russell has a mortgage on the land on which the house is built, and complainant fears that he is combining with the Millers to defraud him, and will secretly foreclose said mortgage, and sell the land, together with complainant's building; wherefore complainant prays that the defendants may be brought to answer in a court of equity, and that Russell's mortgage may be declared a lien solely on the land on which complainant's building stands.

PETITION FOR LIEN ON A THEATRE.

George L. Batchelder files his petition in the Superior Court against Frank E. Aiken, for a mechanics' lien upon "Aiken's Theatre." Complainant avers that defendant, who had some interest [illegible] plainant to build [illegible] building, contracted with complainant [illegible] tre, which work was [illegible] built the area walls of the theatre [illegible] accomplished by the 1st of October, 1872. Subsequently, [illegible] did a quantity of excavating. The amount of [illegible] ant's claim is $1,456.40, and, as he is unable to have it satisfied, he files the present petition. The same complainant files a petition for a lien upon the interest in the same building owned by George White. He also states the fee of the theatre and the ground on which it stands is in one Gertrude A. Quimby, wife of Benjamin Quimby, and that one Norman C. Perkins has some interest in said premises, as trustee under a trust deed made to said Gertrude Quimby and B. F. Quimby; that one Van H. Higgins also claims to have an interest therein; wherefore, complainant prays for the usual relief.

NOTES FROM THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

On the 11th inst., Grommes & Ulrich, of this city, petitioned for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Philip Schick, also of this city, the papers being suppressed until Saturday for service. The petitioners claim as creditors under a promissory note of $500, and balance of account, $2,857.77. They allege that the debtor absconded on the 10th inst. with intent to defraud. Said promissory note falling due on the 26th May last; that on the 5th May last he gave to John Wick confession of judgment for $1,000, on which execution was levied on the 10th of June last, said confession of judgment being intended to delay and defeat creditors, debtor being at the time insolvent. Affidavits are affixed, showing that debtor was for some time previous to the transactions named in a state of hopeless insolvency. A rule to show cause and warrant of seizure were issued on the 11th, when the Sheriff was in possession.

In the matter of Henry Liebenstein and Joseph Spiegel, on the petition of the Assignee, showing that James Morgan, landlord of bankrupt's premises, 443 and 445 Wabash avenue, is in possession of the furniture of the second story for six months' rent due, and refuses to give up the same even on the Assignee executing an undertaking to see his rights as regards said lien protected, the Court, on Saturday, ordered the said Morgan to show cause the day after service why he should not withdraw from possession of said property and litigate his claim in the Courts.

Joseph Veagh was on Saturday given an extension of time till next Wednesday to answer rule in the matter of Henry Hurst.

The sale reported May 15, in the matter of Wm. C. B. Baker, was on Saturday approved; objections to be filed by the 21st inst.

George W. Campbell was appointed Provisional Assignee in the matter of Louis Levin.

In the matter of Childs and Verdier, a rule was entered on Saturday on Tim Verdier to show cause why he should not be attached for neglecting to file schedules.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

Mathias Herderich files in the Superior Court his petition against Heinrich Geisen for a mechanics' lien upon Lot 40 in T. P. Starr's subdivision of Lots 29, 30, and 31, N. addition to Chicago, and dwelling thereon, for $1,424.25.

In the Superior Court, Edward and Alexander Price file a petition against Catherine, James J., Elizabeth, Emily, and Agnes McCarthy, and James J. and Catherine McCarthy, as guardians of Charles J. J. McCarthy, for mechanics' lien of $780.27 on a 36 feet of Lot 5, Block 37, of original town of Chicago.

Horton P. Kellogg and William F. Johnson ask, in the Circuit Court, for a mechanics' lien against Jacob Kelly, on Nos. 684 and 686 Michigan avenue, for $1,024.94.

Frank B. Fogle applies in the Circuit Court for a writ of attachment against the effects of one Jeremiah Starr, who, he alleges, owes him $393.75, and who is living at present at Annville, in the County of Lebanon, Pa.

Edwin Lee Brown says that the petition for a mechanics' lien filed by him, and printed in this column, is not on premises "on Lake street, next door to the Tremont House." He does not say where it is.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The Chicago Paving Company of Chicago, Ill., v. Jefferson L. Fulton, Hezekiah Young, William H. Giles, Emery C. Evans, George W. Stanford, and the Bituminous Rock Pavement Company; infringement of patent for concrete pavement.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,311, 12—Appeal. 7,313—H. P. Kellogg et al. v. Jacob Holly and W. J. Tewksbury; petition for mechanic's lien. 7,314—Frank B. Fogel v. Jeremiah Starr; attachment, $393.75. 7,315—Mary Kelly v. Michael Kelly; divorce on ground of cruelty. 7,316—Mary Ann Tascord v. Josephine Moss; restored case. 7,317—Peter Butler et al. v. John A. Brooks et al.; restored case. 7,318—Albert Parker v. Charles Bradley et al.; restored case. 7,319—Same v. Same; same. 7,320—S. S. Wickham v. S. P. Newton; restored case. 7,321, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—Restored cases. 7,327—Henry Wallace v. A. W. Mason and M. F. Lawrence; assumpsit, $800. 7,328, 9—Appeal. 7,330—E. Brunswick et al. v. J. Van Haswell; confession of judgment, $114.17. 7,331—Restored case. 7,332—Appeal. 7,333—E. Neale v. Joseph E. Smith and John Morris; case, $5,000. 7,334, 5, 6, 7—Appeals. 7,338—Appeal. 7,339—Appeal.

BURNT RECORDS. 82.—Virginia H. K. Tucker v. All whom it may concern; petition to establish and confirm title to Lots 26 to 42 inclusive, in Block 3, Williams' subdivision of n e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 36, t 38, n r 14, e of 3 p. m. 81—Hannah A. Davis v. same; same to Lots 25, 26, 27, and 28, in Block 4 and 7, Lot 5, Block 5, Springer & Fore's addition to Chicago.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,727—Mathias Weidenich v. Henrich Geisen; petition for mechanics' lien. 43,728—Robert M. Douglas et al. v. Susan W. Harris and Robert Williams; bill. 43,729—First National Bank of Chicago v. Charles S. Cleaver; assumpsit, $500. 43,730—John McNellis v. Edward F., Charles A. Pulsifer, and William H. Rogers; bill. 43,731—Edward Price et al. v. Catherine, James J., Elizabeth, Emily, Agnes McCarthy, and James J. and Catherine McCarthy, as guardians and trustees of Charles J. J. McCarthy; assumpsit, $2,000. 43,732—Edward and Alexander Price v. same; petition for mechanic's lien. 43,733—May A. McCormick v. American Bridge Company; debt, $3,000. 43,734—George S. Redfield v. Peter Mahr; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,735—Cornelius Haywood et al. v. Peter Reynard et al.; assumpsit, $400. 43,736, 7, 8, 9—Appeals. 43,740—George L. Batchelder v. Frank E. Aiken et al.; petition for mechanic's lien. 43,741—Same v. George White, Roderick Clark, Gertrude A. Quimby, Benjamin F. Quimby, Van H. Higgins, Frank E. Aiken.

THEY WANT A SEWER.

A large and influential meeting of property-holders living in the Fifth Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward was held at the corner of North avenue and Reuben street on Saturday evening, for the purpose of petitioning the Board of Public Works to open a large sewer from the river to the intersection of Milwaukee avenue and North avenue. It is seriously needed in this neighborhood to carry away the superfluous waters which, at certain seasons, inundate the whole district—a great annoyance and inconvenience to the people. On motion, J. E. Bairnson was appointed Chairman. He stated the object of the meeting briefly, and said it was necessary to appoint a committee from the property-holders in their vicinity to give expression of their immediate demand for a sewer to the Board of Public Works, and also solicit the presence and co-operation of their Aldermanic representative, J. J. McGrath, to assist in presenting their claims. Mr. Patrick Dalton, in a very clear and forcible manner, recalled to their minds the sufferings and inconvenience of last spring. The entire district, he said, was submerged, and rapid currents flowed through the basements of their dwellings. People had to wade through eighteen inches of water in going to their work, and in a most pathetic manner he described the alarm and terror of their wives and daughters, who had to be frequently reminded of the rainbow to calm their fears, and God's promise to Noah that he would never destroy the world again with a flood. A motion was then made and carried to appoint a Committee to represent their grievances to the Board of Public Works. The following-named persons were appointed: Leonard Wurffell, Patrick Dalton, Thomas Bairnson, M. C. Freney, James C. Caverley, Louis Hubbey, Fred Walters. On motion also, a deputation from their Committee was selected to wait on ex-Ald. Buehler, who is a property-holder, and notify him of the decision of the meeting, and request his co-operation as a member of their Committee in the presentation of their claims to the Board of Public Works. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Every evening this week Billy Manning will appear in one leg of Brock McVicker's old pantaloons, which were added to Billy's stage-wardrobe a few days ago.

Dr. R. Ludlam, of this city, has returned from attending the recent meeting of the National Medical Society in Cleveland, and a subsequent visit to Philadelphia.

Gen. H. E. Hudson, who practised law in this city in 1859, and afterward entered the army to make an honorable record in all the principal engagements of the war, died at his residence in Memphis, on the 4th inst. He was born near Rochester, N. Y.

Master Willie Francis, a young pianist of this city of great promise, left on Saturday for Europe in company with Mr. Florence Ziegfeld to pursue his musical education. He will be placed under the charge of Dr. Volkmar, the celebrated Leipsic instructor. Although quite young, his present musical attainments give promise of decided future excellence.

It is said that young Walworth was illogical. That's a good name for it.

Dr. David P. Smith, of Springfield, Mass., has been invited to the Professorship of Medicine at Yale.

Mr. Sewell's $50,000 libel suit against the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was quietly kicked out of court.

[illegible] N. P. Banks is making arrangements to go [illegible] America to engage in certain railway enterprise.

David L. Wardlaw, Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, died at Abbeville, S. C., on the 8th inst.

Gen. John S. (Cerro Gordo) Williams has accepted the Democratic nomination as candidate to the Kentucky Legislature.

W. C. Tallman has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, with headquarters in Portland.

Mrs. Gen. Lee makes a public statement that she does not desire to have the Arlington estate diverted from the purpose to which it is devoted.

Congressman Jere M. Wilson, of Connersville, Ind., will make Indianapolis his future home, and has purchased a residence on North Pennsylvania street.

Gen. Lew Wallace signed the application of a whisky-seller for license some days ago, and there is much indignation in Crawfordsville, Ind., over the affair.

George W. Matsell, Chief of Police in New York City, has a large farm near Anamosa, Ia., and usually spends a part of the summer at that pleasant country seat.

Judge George F. Hoeffer, O. W. Nixon, George Sargent, J. L. Slevin, and Charles Kahn are the nominees of the Mayor of Connecticut for Fire Commissioners.

Col. C. C. Puffett, a Republican politician, has accepted the political editorship of the Charleston (S. C.) *Daily Chronicle*. The Colonel has an excellent name for the position.

Col. Drake, of the Third New Jersey, has been put under arrest by his Brigadier for taking his regiment to Philadelphia, notwithstanding he had permission from the Governor.

Dr. William B. Smith, who was on the staff of Gen. Zach Taylor, and in charge of a hospital at Monterey, and whom President Taylor made Collector at Galveston, Tex., died in that city, June 9, aged 67.

A Massachusetts Congressman (it is not necessary to mention names) is credited with saying to a Western member that "No one has ever been able to hold up an idea thin enough to poke it into that old crack in his head."

Lieut. Riblett, a West Pointer, who lately resigned from the army and purchased the Pekin (Ill.) *Republican*, got his foot caught in the press on Wednesday week, and injured so as to require the amputation of the great toe.

There were rumors in San Francisco, 9th, that Mark Hopkins and C. P. Huntington were about to sell out their controlling interest in the Central Pacific Railroad,—negotiations being then pending at the Bank of California.

The Connecticut Legislature has advanced Judges James Phelps and Dwight W. Pardee, of the Superior Court, to seats on the Supreme Bench; Judge Pardee to take his seat next February, when Chief Justice Seymour will retire.

Secretary Richardson states that he is himself quite willing to appoint women to any grade of clerkship to which they prove themselves qualified by competitive examination. It has been represented that he refused them positions where the salary is above $900 per annum.

The Cholera.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—There were only twelve interments here to-day from all diseases, against seventeen yesterday. For the week ending last evening the interments were 119, of which only thirty-eight were of cholera.

Love, Murder, and Suicide.

NASHUA, N. H., June 14.—H. Jewett, a rejected suitor, shot Ella Wood, at Hudson, in this State, this morning, then attempted to kill her father, and, failing in that, fatally shot himself.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Arrived, the steamship Batavia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 14.—Arrived out, steamships Cuba, Italia, and Lapland, from New York.

Rouge et Noir.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—During a dispute over a game of cards to-night, Charles Scott, colored, fatally stabbed Thomas Bosbrey, colored. Scott was arrested.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives spent much of the time passed in recess while waiting for business yesterday (June 12) in singing. The music ranged from secular to patriotic and religious, and included "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," "Home, Sweet Home," "Glory, Hallelujah," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Old Hundred."—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE RAILROADS.

The New Passenger and Freight Tariffs.

How the New Law Affects the Chicago Roads.

Knotty Questions with Which the Agents Are Wrestling.

Since the passage of the new law to regulate passenger and freight tariffs on railroads, the interested managers have had several conferences. From the first, the general sentiment was in favor of endeavoring to comply with the requirements of the law. Its constitutionality was not unquestioned, but prudent economy suggested it would be better to accept its most unreasonable terms rather than risk the heavy penalties incurred by its violation, in case the Supreme Court should sustain the law. Community of interest prompted concert of action. It was, therefore, agreed that each company should get up a tariff to meet the varying circumstances affecting their particular lines, and that, when prepared, a general meeting should be held to compare tariffs and decide upon their adoption.

The Freight Agents then withdrew, to enter upon the most difficult task ever imposed upon them. There were sundry loop-holes in the law of which they might have taken advantage, but the prevailing purpose was to conform to the spirit of the act. As Chicago is the great receiving and distributing point of the West, their aim was, if possible, to afford shippers far and near the easiest and most available means of transit to and from this city. With the Chicago and Northwestern Railway this was not a very difficult problem to solve, because from every point reached by it, within this State, it is the shortest route to Chicago. A distance tariff could, therefore, be profitably made. But with the North and South roads the case is quite different. Every dozen miles or so they are crossed by through Eastern lines. Take the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. At Bloomington it is intersected by the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroads, either of which Companies make the same rate through from New York to Bloomington that is made by the Alton Railroad via Chicago. The latter being the longest, the short lines will be enabled, under the operation of the new pro rata law, to make a lower rate and thus take all the business; but they can maintain the rate just as high as will bring it a trifle under the rate established by the long road. This will be discrimination with a vengeance, under the operation of a law especially designed to prevent it! It will force the longest road entirely out of the competition and place it utterly at the mercy of the short route. For, rather than lower the general tariff of the road sufficiently to meet this competition and bring it, at intermediate stations, to merely nominal figures, the companies will prefer to abandon the business at competing points and make up the deficiency its loss will entail by advancing the local rates.

The General Freight Agent of the Alton Road proposes to charge for business received at competing points and consigned to his local stations the same rate that would be charged from Chicago. This policy would violate the spirit of the new law, but he proposes to evade the penalties of its infringement by offering to take car loads at 20 and 30 per cent less than regular rates for first, second, third, and fourth class freight, and will offer this advantage to any one who can ship by carload. The result will be that, if a shipper at Springfield is able to patronize the road by the car-load, and a man at Lexington or any point 50 or 100 miles nearer Chicago cannot ship a like quantity, the latter will be compelled to pay a higher rate for a lesser distance than the heavier shipper for perhaps double the distance. And their justifiable excuse will be grounded on the wording of the law prescribing that for "like quantities," etc., a greater charge shall not be made for a lesser distance than for a greater.

The north and south roads will suffer most, but not alone. The Rock Island Company, for instance, will have to abandon the business of Peoria. Last year that station yielded the Company $[illegible]. But the T., P. & W. R. R. runs in an air line across the State, giving a shorter line to the East than by way of Chicago, and will, therefore, make a rate lower than the Rock Island Company can afford to touch. Their freight agent recognizes this barren fact, and, like Mr. Smith, of the Alton, and Mr. Tucker, of the Illinois Central, is preparing to make good this deficiency by increasing the local rates sufficiently to maintain the revenue. The companies say they cannot afford to earn less than they have done hitherto, and that being compelled to abandon such a large portion of their business losses must be justified in making good their ... This policy raising the rates for short hauls ... companies suddenly serious difficulty. If the distances, will not the ... their rates for short before the courts, and be able ... them jury that, if the rates charged for the ... or twelve years were remunerative, their material advance now is extortion?

These views may yet be modified, as none of the tariffs—except that of the Northwestern Railway—are in print. That Company assume an arbitrary rate to cover the expense of receiving, handling, and delivering freight at the two stations where received and delivered. The whole tariff is then made by adding a fixed rate per 100 pounds per mile, varying according to classification. The result is somewhat to decrease the present rates and sensibly to equalize them, removing many causes of friction.

Special rates are entirely abandoned, except in the cases cited where shippers contract by the car load. Manufacturers along the several lines who have been encouraged in their hazardous enterprises by advantageous rates will have to grub along as best they can. The Railroad Commissioners have been approached on this point, and they take the high, philosophical ground that, if the manufactories cannot stand on their own bottoms, they had better fail; and, in regard to the north and south lines, they likewise assume that, if the lines were not properly located in the direct course of trade, the people are not to blame for the lack of foresight.

One other question has engaged the managers: The effect the law will have upon contracts made outside of Illinois. The C., B. & Q., Rock Island, Northwestern, and Illinois Central Companies each have contracts with Iowa lines crossing them north and south by which the business of these cross roads is transported to Chicago at a less car rate than the local rate between Chicago and the Mississippi. The contracts are made outside the State, but the performance is within the State, and, therefore, as some lawyers affirm, subject to the law of the State. Others, equally versed in legal lore, contend that the question is beyond the jurisdiction of the State, being of an international character. The point made by the latter gentlemen is, that, were the roads to charge their regular distance rate, the business would be lost to the Chicago roads, which loss would benefit nobody; whereas, taking it at the best procurable rate, does not injure or affect the people of Illinois, while it does help the roads by swelling their gross earnings and enabling them to transport their other business at lesser rates. This position was affirmed, by resolution, at the last general meeting of the Managers.

It has been said that the roads can transport their business across Iowa at a merely nominal figure if they choose, and put on the full rate from the river to Chicago. The Rock Island and the C., B. & Q. Cos. can do this, because they own their Iowa lines; the Northwestern and Illinois Central cannot, because they lease their respective lines upon a certain percentage of the gross earnings, and the terms of the agreement demand a fair division.

It has also been stated that the north and south lines will secretly "pool" the business at competing points with the east and west lines, and allow the latter to do all the business. Should the cross lines consent to this, they will display unprecedented magnanimity, for they have the Chicago lines at their mercy.

The struggle in regard to the Freeport business may be revived. The Illinois Central Company have a contract with the C., B. & Q. Company, by which all the business of the former, north and west of Forreston, is transported to Chicago for $9 per loaded car,—a distance of 128 miles. When the new law comes in force, certain parties who are now paying the local rate of $20 and $30 per car propose to offer the C., B. & Q. Company the same car rate that is given the Illinois Central Company. In case the regular rate is exacted, they will appeal to the courts and ask the jurors to decide whether, if it pays the Company to transport freight 128 miles for $9 per car, a charge of $20 per car for a lesser distance is not extortion. Presented thus, the jurors would not waste much time in recording an affirmative verdict. But the C., B. & Q. Company intend to deny that it is their road. They will claim that the Illinois Central Company make the rate with the shipper, and transact all the business; that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company merely haul the trains, and that, practically, these 128 miles are a portion of the Illinois Central, and should be considered such. If this construction is not accepted, the Company may fall back on the clause referring to "like quantities," and ask what individual shipper will contract to give them an equal quantity with the Illinois Central.

Some of the roads will not make their tariffs uniform over all portions of their line. The law refers to lines running in the "same direction." Thus, the Illinois Central will make a different rate on their main line to what is given on the branch, because the former runs S. S. E. and the latter S. S. W.—an exceedingly nice distinction, and one that the Northwestern could also make between its Freeport subdivision and the Dixon Air Line.

It will thus be seen that several knotty questions, with which the railroad solicitors are wrestling, can only be definitely settled after a fair trial of the law.

CROPS IN NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 10, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your daily of the 6th of this month there is a telegram from Plattsmouth, in Nebraska, about crops in this State, which is a very singular thing in that the truth is almost entirely omitted from it in every respect.

Crops in Nebraska have never been a failure since the first sod was turned and the first seed sown, in 1855. During eighteen seasons, successively and successfully, the writer hereof has cultivated a farm in Otoe County. In no one of those seasons has there been even a partial failure of grain-crops generally; twice, corn has been below an average; and, at times, wheat and other small grains have suffered either from too much or too little rainfall.

The prospect to-day, in this county, for fine wheat and a big yield, is without precedent since the settlement of the Territory. The acreage is of greater breadth by five times than ever before, and both winter and spring wheat promise an abundant and bountiful harvest.

Corn, having been so exceedingly cheap during the three years just ending, has not been planted in as great proportion as heretofore. And, owing to an extremely wet and somewhat backward spring, it is not as far advanced as it generally is at this season of the year. Upon the farm where this is written, there is now growing—and part of it (14 acres) has been plowed once—between 50 and 60 acres of corn, which looks well and promises well.

Nebraska seems to be filled with a brigade of sensational telegraphers, who delight in sending as "specials" to the Eastern newspapers everything in the way of exaggerated storms, floods, freezes, heats, chills, aches, pains, and disasters generally, which may have taken place, or may not have transpired at all.

Nebraska is a good State as to soil and climate. Few in the American Union offer better inducements to those seeking homes in the West. And I feel confident you will do your friends here, and the State, the justice to publish this, and so inform the reading public that crops in Nebraska promise a bountiful and golden harvest; that lands here are cheap, and given away by the United States Government; and that there is room for a million more of people now, who, by industry and sobriety, may here acquire wealth, and always have strength and health to a ripe old age. Yours very truly, AGRICOLA.

The Seventeen Women of Clipping Norton.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

They are not celebrated yet in song or story, but they may be some time, quite as deservedly as the women of that old besieged town who carried out their husbands on their backs. Clipping Norton is the inexplicable name of a little town in rural England. "It is a magnificent country," says one visitor, "a grand panorama of English pastoral scenery, where the eye delights to feast upon verdant spaces and noble woodlands." The farms are large, the steam-plow may be heard in the fields, and the farmer may be seen riding along the lanes in his luxurious drag, with men in livery handling the ribbons. A great slice of the parish is farmed by one man, Mr. Hambridge. Hambridge's men, some of them, recently left his employ, after a week's notice, because he would not accede to their demand for 14 shillings or $3.50 a week wages. Among those who left was a carter who had not given the usual week's notice. He was summoned before Magistrates and fined for breaking his contract. The peasantry felt it to be a mean performance, and especially the women, who are said to be the most hearty advocates of the "National Agricultural Laborers' Union." A few days after, two strangers, non-union men, who had been hired, essayed to enter a field to work, when they met at the gate seventeen of the women, who jabbered at them their rough patois and flourished unkindly sticks. Not a blow was struck, however, and the only assault was that of the tongue. But a policeman, superserviceable in doing the bidding of the landlord whose creature he was, came along, issued summons against the whole seventeen, and hauled them before the local Justices of the Peace, or Magistrates. The Magistrates in this case were two clergymen of the Church of England, the Revs. T. Harris and W. E. D. Carter. The only lawyer in the place was secured by the complainant, [illegible] women were undefended. The statute was Judges [illegible] "34 and 35 Vic., cap. 32," the two knew at all what [illegible] before the poor women had been sentenced to [illegible] guilty of, seven seven days' imprisonment at [illegible] nine to being dismissed.

These, remember, were honest English women. Not one of them had ever before been accused before a Magistrate of any offense. They were as honorable in their lives and to their spheres of action, though perhaps not as refined, as "Vic." to hers, or as any seventeen women out of one of our New England communities. Many of them, we presume, were mothers with bairns at home, and three of them were young girls, whose language to the men was entirely of the roguish description, and whom the men treated with the rude gallantry of their station. The men themselves were as much surprised at the legal action as the women.

Even an English laborer is not "a stick, a stone, a senseless thing." They were slightly aroused and they smashed the windows of the police station, a night or two after. Police came down from Oxford by the wagon-load, and, between 2 and 3 o'clock of a raw morning, carted back to the old university town, nineteen miles, the captives, "two of the women carrying suckling infants." At the end of a week, nine were released, and their return home was an ovation from the lower classes. Their story shows still less occasion for the outrage. But the lower classes are also not without a voice in Parliament. Two weeks ago, yesterday and to-day, gentlemen rose and asked Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, whether he had heard of the affair, and what he proposed to do about it. Mr. Bruce, with the usual obtuseness of the official intellect, had not heard of it; then he sent for information about it, and finally he intimated to members his all-sufficiency to deal with it, unaided by other mortal wit. Not so Jo Arch. He was one of the first to hear of it and to start a subscription for the victims. Such is the very latest sensation which our English files bring us, and, if we mistake not, it is destined to make a merry pother in that venerable realm. It is the very sunshine and rain to all organisms for the union and elevation of labor.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK OF Moran & Manning's Minstrels. A Great Bill for the Closing Performance. Monday, June 16, and every evening, AN ENTIRE NEW FIRST PART. IL TROVATORE.

EUGENE in his great character of .... Leonora
UNSWORTH as the Fiery .... Count di Lunatic

With a cast comprising the entire Company. Friday Evening, June 20, Complimentary Benefit to BILLY MANNING. Grand Family Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

AIKEN'S THEATRE. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

MONDAY TO-NIGHT, JUNE 16. THE GREAT SENSATION, ZOLOE! ALSO WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA! BENEFIT OF JOHN DILLON, Monday, June 16, 1873. ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD! Toby Twinkle .... Mr. John Dillon. JONES' BABY! Happy Father .... Mr. John Dillon. THE BOY FROM LIMERICK! Paddy Miles (with songs) .... Mr. John Dillon. Tuesday, June 17—GAME OF LOVE, with everything new and a strong cast.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste, Katie Putnam, In a new and beautiful Society Drama by FREDERIC BOCK, ESQ., BLADE O' GRASS! Blade O' Grass, Miss Lucy, Klaus Kolts, Lucy Brightly, ... KATIE PUTNAM. With new and original Songs and Dances. Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 16. Saturday Matinee. CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS. J. H. HAVERLY .... Manager. WITH 24 POPULAR ARTISTS! 8 BRILLIANT COMEDIANS! 5 TALENTED VOCALISTS! And Full Brass Band. Prices as usual. Reserved Seats on sale at Box Office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

An entire change of Bill, and first appearance of MISS MINNIE LODER, MISS ANNIE YEAMANS, LITTLE JENNIE YEAMANS, and the New Drama, 98! Matinee—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL, North Clark-st.

Monday evening, June 16, Senora La Vien's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, kindly assisted by the following artists: Miss Fannie Goodwin, Soprano; Miss Angela Rosa, Mezzo Soprano; Sig. A. Farini, Baritone; Mr. E. Schultze, Tenor; Mr. Uno Widestrand, Second Tenor; Benj. Owen, Conductor, and the Great Western Light Guard Band.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.—1. Overture—Zampa, Herold; Orchestra. 2. Duetto—Martha, Flotow; Sig. A. Farini and Mr. E. Schultze. 3. Darling (for Contralto), Millard; Senora La Vien. 4. Aria—Lucia, Donizetti; Mr. E. Schultze. 5. Modi ah Modi, Donizetti; Miss Fannie Goodwin. 6. Mal Regendo (Duett), Verdi; Senora La Vien and Mr. U. Widestrand. PART II.—1. Overture—William Tell, Rossini; Orchestra. 2. Wanderer, Schubert; Sig. A. Farini. 3. Pretty Birds (German Song), Gumbert; Miss Angela Rosa. 4. La Serenata, Schubert; Mr. Ung Widestrand. 5. Brindisi (from Lucretia), Donizetti; Senora La Vien. 6. Liebeswonne, Abt; Miss Fannie Goodwin. 7. Tannhauser, R. Wagner, Orchestra.

Doors open at 7:30. Concert to commence at 8 p. m. Tickets, $1.00.

The Concert Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated Decker Bros.' Manufactory, and is kindly furnished by Mr. Elmore's Music Store, on State, near Randolph-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL .... Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Thursday, June 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, June 28, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports .... $30.00 Currency.

Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

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These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin .... $80 currency
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Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff .... $[illegible]

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

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HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 11.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, July 9.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y. SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

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Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

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Russia .... June 25 | Batavia .... June 28
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And from Boston every Tuesday.

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Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

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Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

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25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	2:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 26 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible] Chicago [illegible]	* 9:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Trains [illegible] Indianapolis [illegible]	* 6:10 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
7:40 p. m. Only [illegible]	*10:20 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

[illegible] dianapolis and Cincinnati [illegible] baggage checked and take [illegible] 8:47 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and [illegible] night train to Indianapolis [illegible] Depot. [illegible] can get [illegible]

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Flowering Plants, 75 cents per dozen; $5 per hundred. Large Plants half price.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Dillon Benedit. "All that Glitters is Not Gold," "Jones' Baby," "The Boy from Limerick."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Blade O'Grass."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Morgan & Manning's Minstrels.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Cal Wagner's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER WILL INSTANTLY DEstroy insects, bugs, and fleas wherever they exist.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED—SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, June 16, 1873.

Beule, the French Minister of the the Interior, it is reported, has resigned. He is succeeded by Soulard.

President Grant's Southern political friends except, perhaps, in Louisiana, have not been, he thinks, well enough cared for, and to provide them with berths he is about to rotate twenty Consuls out of office.

The Russians, on May 20, took Kungrad, a Khivan town on the Amoo River, about 100 miles from Khiva. All the land forces, as well as those which are moving by flotilla through the Sea of Aral, are advancing triumphantly, and encounter little or no resistance from the natives.

We learn, and we take much pleasure in announcing, that Judge Lawrence has formed a law-partnership in this city, and will shortly take up his residence among us and resume the practice of the profession which he has so honorably illustrated on the Supreme Bench of the State.

A vessel is to be sent by the Navy Department next week to Greenland, in quest of information concerning the missing Polaris and the Buddington party. Should its officers fail to learn anything of their whereabouts from the Danes or the Esquimaux of the island, a vessel thoroughly equipped for an Arctic voyage will be dispatched in search of them.

The Deacons of Plymouth Church, who met some time ago at the request of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to take some action with regard to the scandal connected with his name, have decided, it is authoritatively announced, to make no investigation into the matter, and not to call upon Mr. Bowen for any defense or explanation of his charges.

Castelar has prepared a political map of Spain dividing the country into thirteen States, in accordance with the policy of the Margall Ministry, who mean to establish a Federal Republic. A special commission of twenty-five is to be appointed to draft the Constitution for this Republic, and its exchequer is to be supplied by a loan of about $40,000,000.

Gen. Sherman tells a New York reporter that if Gen. Davis did really go so far [illegible] to prescaffold, and warn the [illegible] exceeded his instrucpare to [illegible] committed an offense for which he [illegible] be called to answer. He regrets that the guilty Modocs were not shot when first taken. As it is, they must be tried by a commission, and, if convicted, will be shot or hanged.

A youth in Alexandria, Va., has declared his intention to start from Bunker Hill on a tour through the Northern States, carrying with him the Confederate flag. For this infliction the public are indebted to Sergeant Bates and his recent peregrinations at home and abroad with the American flag. The bearer would undoubtedly accomplish his mission without any personal violence; but what would he accomplish in the end beyond the fact of advertising himself as an ass, whose leg power might be better employed in a tread-mill?

Further accounts are at hand of the torrent which deluged Blackwood Valley in Nebraska last month. Without a moment's warning the Blackwood River became a flood, and submerged the whole valley, which is 45 miles long and a mile or a mile and half wide, under seven feet of water. A camp of United States soldiers was swept away, and those of the soldiers who escaped saved their lives by clinging to the branches of trees into which they were carried. The settlers in the valley lost horses, cattle, and all their accumulations. Six of the soldiers and twenty-six horses were drowned.

The Bureau County *Republican* is in error in supposing, or rather in asserting, that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has sought to become the champion of the Farmers' Movement, or anti-monopoly party, or whatever its proper name may be. We have not kicked off the trappings of one party in order to put on the harness of another. The same paper is mistaken in supposing that we are "angry" at the defeat of Judge Lawrence. If it were worth while to get angry in such pleasant weather as this, we could find causes enough nearer home. We have before us a text from some unknown sage who says that "a newspaper should print the plain truth in good English, and let the rest take care of itself."

A journalistic scandal has arisen in England over the discovery that certain letters printed by the *Daily Telegraph* from "Its Special Correspondent with the Khiva Expedition" were taken almost bodily from articles which appeared some time since in *All the Year Round* and *Chambers' Journal*. The description of the country between Sebastopol and Balaklava was made to apply to the Steppes of Tartary, and a description of Jiddah which appeared in *Chambers' Magazine* turns up in the *Telegraph* as a sketch of Tiflis. The imposture will be regarded with interest in this country also, as the letter which caused the scandal in the *Telegraph* of April 30 also appeared in the New York *Herald* of May 10 as a contribution from its special correspondent. The other New York papers are now requesting the *Herald* to rise and explain.

The State of Missouri has its railroad troubles too. The Kansas City *Times*, with the purpose of making a point against the Republican party which was in power in 1868 in the Missouri State Government, says that Missouri had, previous to this time, guaranteed some $23,000,000 for certain railroads, but that the State was secured by first mortgages on all the property owned by these railroads and fully worth the amount which had been guaranteed by the State. In 1868 a Ring was formed which succeeded in changing this secured guarantee of $23,000,000 into one absolute debt of $18,000,000 without any security whatever,—which appears to have been a close imitation of Credit Mobilier tactics in Union Pacific. The *Times* charges that it cost just $200,000 to buy the Legislature over to do the job. The validity of the legislation of 1868 is to be tested before the Supreme Court of the State.

Sir Bartle Frere, who was sent by England to negotiate a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar for the abolition of the slave trade, has, at last, according to advices by way of Arabia, accomplished his mission. If this be true, one of the last and foulest marts of this inhuman traffic has been swept away. Not the least obstacles which Sir Bartle Frere had to overcome were the open hostility of the French Consul and the treachery of the American Consul. The former did not scruple to allow the slaves to protect themselves under the French flag so that they could defy search by the British cruisers. The American Consul is declared on good authority not only to have carefully refrained from aiding the English officers, but to have so manipulated the translation of a letter of instructions from our Government that, when read to the Sultan, it conveyed the impression that in his obstinate refusal to listen to any suggestions by Sir Bartle Frere, he had the sympathy of the American Government as well as that of France.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak on Saturday. Mess pork was dull and 5c per brl lower, at $15.70@15.75 cash, and $15.85@15.90 seller July. Lard was quiet and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.35@8.40 cash, and $8.40@8.45 seller July. Meats were inactive and unchanged, at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs, 8⅝@8¾c for short clear, and 8¼@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active, and a shade easier, closing at 5⅛@5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and heavy. Wheat was moderately active and 1½c lower, closing at $1.20⅜ seller the month, and $1.17⅜@1.17½ seller July. Corn was dull and 2c lower, closing at 32⅝c cash, and 35⅛c seller July. Oats were active and ½c lower, closing at 26⅜c cash, and 27⅝c seller July. Rye was quiet and weak, at 61@61½c. Barley was nominal at 65@68c for poor to good No. 2. The hog market was active and higher, advancing to $4.50@5.00. Cattle were dull and a trifle lower. There was no change in prices of sheep.

There is now a prospect that the frauds which have been frequently charged upon the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs will be officially investigated. Intelligence from Washington is to the effect that the Secretary of War has issued instructions to the Department of Justice how to proceed in the matter. The report made by the Second Auditor is to the effect that payments have been made upon fictitious papers, and are represented by fraudulent vouchers. According to the papers submitted to the Attorney-General by the Secretary of War there were unpaid claims [illegible] came into at the time the [illegible] War Department, while the [illegible] transferred for their payment fell short, though the full amount had been received from the Treasury Department. It is further stated that claims reported as paid, and amounting to $33,000, are found not to have been paid. The Adjutant-General's office likewise reports a suspicion that many claimants have deen defrauded of their money. The Secretary of War wants the Attorney-General to decide what are the proper legal steps to secure the money that has been spirited away, and to protect the interests of the Government. He also asks the Attorney-General to give an opinion as to the responsibility of Gen. Howard and his disbursing-officer, Gen. Ballach.

The *Graphic*, of New York, has a happy, blundering way of dealing with subjects which cannot be illustrated by photo-lithography. Referring to the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the Alton Railroad case, it says:

> Had he [Judge Lawrence] taken pains to tell the farmers that his sympathies were with them, though his decision was adverse; had he pronounced against the law he felt compelled to interpret against their claims; had he given them a ground of hope for a legal and constitutional redress of their grievances, they would have re-elected him by an increased majority without doubt.

It happens that Judge Lawrence did all of the things which the *Graphic* thinks would have had such a soothing effect. He did more. He pointed out how the law could be amended so that it would be equally efficacious, and, at the same time, capable of enforcement. It might be said of him, indeed, that his devotion to the popular cause "outran the pauser reason." If the decision in the Alton Railroad case is open to sound criticism at all, it is upon this very point. To suppose that Craig would have decided differently is to suppose that he would declare ten millions of dollars worth of property forfeited for the offense of carrying one car-load of lumber to Bloomington at less rates than to Lexington. It is quite certain that Mr. Craig would not make such a decision with reference to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The fact is, there was a Farmers' Movement in progress, and, although the Princeton Convention was, to all intents and purposes, a fraud, although it was operated mainly by railroad machinery, it carried the flag, and the flag elected the ticket. It would have elected Lawrence with the same certainty, and perhaps by a larger majority.

RAILROAD RATES UNDER THE NEW LAW.

In an article printed elsewhere in this issue will be found some important information in regard to the proposed action of the Illinois railroad companies in reference to the new law which goes into effect on the 1st of July. It will be seen that there is a general disposition among the railroad managers to conform to the spirit as well as the letter of the new law. The determination is highly commendable. The law was made in deference to the sentiment of a clear majority of the people of the State. It is due to them that the observance of the law shall be strictly honest. If they find that it is productive of more harm than benefit to their interests, they will be quick to demand its repeal or modification. There is to be a session of the Legislature in January. If the new law shall be rigidly applied from July 1, there will be more than six months in which to test its merits and defects, and the policy of uniform tariff will present itself more clearly than ever before. If the railroads believe, as many people do, that an absolute increase of rates according to increase of distance will work serious injury not only to their own interests but to the interests of agriculture, trade, and commerce generally, there will never be a better opportunity for demonstrating this doctrine than by a strict application of the new tariff law from July 1 till January. The plan may be costly, but it is not apt to be more costly than the expense of lawsuits and the risk of incurring the penalties prescribed for violation of the law. Evasions, moreover, for which there is unquestionably abundant opportunities, would lead the people to believe that the law is actually in the interest of the railroads, and that it is not observed on that account. The only wise course for the railroads to pursue is that which they have actually outlined,—an observance of the law from the beginning in order to test its workings.

Some serious results are apprehended from the adoption of a uniform increase of rates according to distance. Among these is the probable crushing out of certain manufacturing interests which have started in the interior of the State, and located on the lines of the principal railroads. By reason of the policy heretofore pursued by railroad companies everywhere, of making special rates in order to build up business for themselves, these manufacturing establishments have been able to secure their material and ship their manufactured articles to market at a less cost than they can under the operation of the new law. It is reported that the Railroad Commissioners maintain that, if the manufacturers cannot survive the new order of things, they had better shut up shop. This is not necessarily the outcome of the new policy. If the manufacturing interest throughout the State finds its business materially injured by the new law, it will add another element to the opposition, which, by accretion, may grow strong enough to secure a modification of the law upon a practical demonstration of its hardships. So with the competing points on Illinois roads, which will be thrown upon the mercy of a single road, owned and controlled in many cases outside of the State. Curiously enough, the journalistic exponents of public sentiment at these competing points have been among the loudest to demand the passage of the new law. The test of the next six months may lead them to change their views. The loss of business to Chicago by reason of the enforced abandonment by Chicago roads of the business at stations where they are brought into competition with shorter lines, or lines not governed by the Illinois law, is a necessary and serious consequence. Chicago must accept the loss placidly along with the railroads, the competing points, the small manufacturers, and all others who may be damnified by the new policy. If the result proves to be as disastrous to various interests as is anticipated in certain quarters, Chicago will be added to the opposition, and her seven Senators and twenty-one Representatives will aid in repealing the law or suggesting a modification that will meet the trouble. But as Chicago loses, so do the Illinois railroads in the diversion in other directions of business that formerly came here. If the loss to the Rock Island Company in the Peoria business, which [illegible] henceforth go over the Toledo [illegible] as it is estimated [illegible] saw Road, be $300,000 [illegible] Island Road will have that it [illegible] of this loss in making up their tariff, and increase their local rates in proportion. So in all other cases of an actual loss of receipts by reason of the uniform tariff. In such cases, the increase of rates will fall upon the Illinois shippers as a class, and from among them may be expected recruits in favor of changing the law. All these circumstances are reasons why the new tariff law should be applied. It can be shown to be good and practicable or hurtful and impracticable before the next session of the Legislature.

It is natural that the railroads should undertake to secure as many advantages as possible for themselves without a positive infringement of the law. They are justified, therefore, in adopting the most favorable construction of points in the law which are open to controversy. They have united, for instance, on the position that the law of Illinois does not apply to any contracts made outside of the State with other railroads. As an illustration, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Northwestern, and the Rock Island & Pacific Roads will continue to carry out their contracts with Iowa lines without regard to the uniform tariff in Illinois. If they did not, the remote producers in the Northwest would be cut off from market altogether. The railroads will also make lower rates for car-loads carried for a greater distance than for smaller consignments at a less distance, as the law applies only to "like quantities of freight." The railroads will probably be sustained by the courts in both these points. For the rest, it is to be hoped that there will be no attempt to evade the law, but a unity of action among the roads to give it a fair trial.

It has been suggested that, as Ohio is to elect a United States Senator next winter, Gen. Schenck should come home and make an effort to secure the place, as the Senate would be a better place for stock-jobbing than his present position, and as "the commercial morality of the United States is sufficiently represented abroad without him." This last proposition may be true enough, but we dread the reform of our diplomatic service abroad at the terms proposed. There is no doubt that Gen. Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine Company has been very humiliating to the American nation, but what would it be if there should be an admission that the only way of releasing the United States from such representation as this is to elect Gen. Schenck to the United States Senate? And where would this sort of diplomatic reform stop? We should have Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, Kramer, of Denmark, and Gen. Grant's particular friend, Jones, of Belgium, and Mr. Bingham, now of Japan, and other persons who are not creditable representatives abroad, filling up the seats of the United States Senate Chamber. These, in addition to the gentlemen who buy their seats in the Senate, would make the relief of our diplomatic service very dear at the sacrifice of our home interests.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

We print an article from the New York *Nation* on the late judicial election in Illinois, at the close of which the inquiry is made whether the principles governing the election of Mr. Craig over Judge Lawrence are to be taken as merely a temporary aberration, or whether they are likely to be the governing principles of our judicial system. We do not think the election can be fairly said to have a permanent significance. Aside from the fact that, on the same day that Judge Lawrence was defeated, another man was elected who had pointedly refused to be catechised by a convention,—elected to the same Bench in another district not a whit more intelligent and virtuous than Judge Lawrence's,—we think that the election in the Fifth District cannot be regarded as a test of the real sentiment of the people concerning the character and functions of the judiciary. It is altogether safer to regard it as a display of strength against an evil imperfectly understood, than as a settled purpose to decide cases in court at the ballot-box.

The election of Craig and the defeat of Lawrence was a mistake, which, in its effect, was a great outrage. Of the character of that outrage we have already expressed our opinion; but it is not at all likely that ten persons can be found in the Fifth District who will avow that they wish the Judges to decide a case in advance of hearing the arguments, or to decide contrary to law. The general impression created through the country by the result of the election is not at all complimentary to the people of the district. It has shaken public faith in the integrity of the voters, and has doubtless affected the credit of the whole State injuriously. That such would be the effect we repeatedly pointed out. But the election is over, and the mistake has been made,—and it is a grievous one in every sense,—nevertheless we have no idea that any considerable portion of the people of that district, even of those who voted for Craig, desire that he shall violate his official oath. It is fully conceded by those who permitted Craig to be elected or voted for him that his election was in a great measure forced upon them. A popular stand had been taken against monopoly. The flag had been raised. It was for some time a question whether Lawrence or Craig should carry it. A few skillful managers adroitly planned the scheme of turning the current against Lawrence. In Mr. Craig they found a consenting instrument. In the presentation of Craig, as an opponent of Lawrence, the mass of the anti-monopolists had no agency; but he was ostensibly presented in their name, and it was skillfully urged that the issue being made as to the ability of the people to elect a candidate of their own, it would be disastrous to incur even the appearance of defeat. For this cause thousands of voters favorable to Lawrence remained away from the polls and others voted for Craig. It was thus that the mistake was made,—a mistake that will cause infinite trouble and expense to remedy, and it was thus that one of the best and purest Judges in the country was sacrificed, and thus that the people of the district acquired the sort of reputation which the *Nation* broadly and accurately defines.

That this is the correct explanation of the election in the Fifth District is shown by the result in the Second District already alluded to. Judge Scholfield peremptorily refused to answer any questions as to what his opinions were upon questions likely to come before the Court, and declared he would rather be defeated than degrade himself to making pledges. Yet he was elected. His independence and manliness [illegible] him no votes among intelligent [illegible] oppose the voters zens, and in that district [illegible] abandon all other party are as fully [illegible] go into the "Farmers' Movement" as in the district which elected Craig.

A YELLOW-COVERED MURDER.

The recent brutal murder of Mansfield Tracy Walworth by his son, Frank Walworth, has been made the occasion of an outpouring of yellow sentimentalism, such as has rarely been known before in criminal records. Pending the trial of the murderer, these statements, which are made by all sorts of people, from gushing young women to butchers and barbers, who desire to secure a little cheap notoriety, are intended of course to have an effect both upon the public mind and the forthcoming trial. Notwithstanding the hideous surroundings of the case, it is impossible to read these effusions without a faint smile at the gushing and sometimes maudlin manner in which the respective champions come to the defense of their favorites. Their exaggeration runs to the furthest limit of burlesque. There is no half-way stopping-place. The deceased was a monster of vice; his widow is a paragon of angelic excellence; the young murderer is a martyr in the cause of filial fidelity, and *vice versa*. Out of numerous communications, which have recently appeared in the New York papers, we select two of them as models of all the rest. One of them is from a friend of Mrs. Walworth. From her letter we learn that when the news of the murder reached Saratoga "trembling mothers leaned more heavily upon silent sons, and pressed little children in the close clasp of passionate possession." The statement is a strange one. Are all the Saratoga husbands Walworths, and are all these silent sons on the alert with pistol in hand for their fathers? We learn further that Mrs. Walworth is "the idol of a large social circle," who has been purified and refined into "a saintly perfection." Finally, we are treated to the following remarkable outburst: "Keeping his mother in entire ignorance of his plans, he spent the afternoon before his departure gathering her favorite wild flowers, the white lilies of early summer, and dropping them at her feet in his old gallant way; with a good-night kiss upon their pure lips, he left them there,—beautiful expression of a tenderness he could not speak,—symbols of a filial love as white as they. The gentle hand which broke those delicate stems, the reverent devotion that brought them to the holy shrine where his mother sat enthroned, pulled the fatal trigger that sent those deadly bullets into a father's bosom; and if Frank Walworth goes from his prison cell to the ignominy of the gallows, he will die a martyr to the religion of his life, a sacrificial offering to a divine love." With such soap-bubble nonsense as this, the parricide's champion comes to his rescue. The champion of the deceased, however, is hardly less ridiculous. We learn from him that the novels of Walworth have long "riveted the interest" of the parvenus of Saratoga; that he was one of the handsomest men in the world; that he was a courteous, large-hearted, and chivalrous gentleman; that his home was an Eden of purity and bliss, which was broken up by a clique of scandal-mongers; that he was a heart-broken man; that his fate was one of the sad inheritances of genius; and so on through a column or more of silly eulogy.

Amidst all the gushing effusions, *pro* and *con*, which would fill many columns, we find but one person who seems to recognize the fact that there is a corpse in the case, and that somebody is responsible for it. This person is the barber who used to shave the deceased, and he seems to be aware that somebody has been killed. But even the barber gets maudlin before he finishes his communication, and goes off in a flood of tears. He touchingly tells of a Christmas dinner of ducks and geese to which he invited Mr. Walworth, upon which occasion Mr. Walworth provided the wine, and then the barber goes off in a rhapsody over "his gentle and refined nature." He reaches the climax of his grief in the following outburst: "I assure you when I heard of his death I was struck dumb,—I was sick at heart. For three days I could not keep the tears from my eyes. I would give, this minute, my check for $500 if I could see him back in that chair." Now this is to the point. Here we have a man who recognizes the fact that his whilom patron is dead, and measures his regard for him by $500.

Summing up the statements of all the disputants, we have the rare spectacle of a martyr to the religion of his life and a sacrificial offering to divine love about to be tried for the killing of a gifted genius and a chivalrous, pure-minded gentleman who, in the capacity of a father, had disturbed certain domestic bliss. This is surely the most refined and elegant murder of the century; the very *creme de la creme* of brutality; gilt-edged pistol-firing by a gentle hand into the gifted bosom of genius; a murder no redder than a rose-leaf; a crime which should go unpunished because of the high-toned motives that prompted it. None of the harlot surroundings of Stokes and Fisk, but a truly good murder of a father by his eldest son.

The public, however, which does not move in this elevated circle of Saratoga society, and therefore does not invest this crime with such a rosy hue, will be disposed to analyze it without sentimental notions. It may be that Mansfield Tracy Walworth was a bad man; that he had abused his family; that he had written threatening letters; that he had done all that his enemies lay at his door. He is dead, and cannot speak for himself. Admitting everything, however, what apology has the son for his horrid act? By his own confession, his father had promised to cease writing any more letters and to stop any further abuse. His family were, therefore, presumably secure from his persecutions, fancied or real, as the case may be. The difficulty was settled, and thenceforth there might have been peace between them. But the young man was not disposed to have peace. He continued the conversation, and provoked an insult to himself, and then shot his unarmed father, emptying barrel after barrel of his pistol, until he had completed [illegible] bloody work. He then walked away, [illegible] with his deed, as careless and light-hearted as possible, and when his mother met him, we are informed by still another correspondent, that "she laughed and chatted with her son Frank as if the present situation was a very pleasant one." And this is what a member of Saratoga society blasphemously calls "a sacrificial offering to divine love." Stripped of its tinsel and its illusions, admitting all that may be alleged against the deceased, the public will only regard it as a coarse, brutal murder, for which the murderer should be held sternly responsible, according to the letter and spirit of the law.

THE PHILADELPHIA RINGS.

Philadelphia is apparently on the high road to ruin, from which she can only be saved by some such popular uprising as that which wrested the finances of New York from the hands of the thieves. The State-House Row Ring, composed of nearly all the city and county officials, and the Gas Ring, which also has a representation in the offices, seem to have combined their forces in the work of plunder and corruption. Under the operations of these Rings, taxation has been swelled from $3,863,674 in 1865, to $10,629,318 in 1872, while the indebtedness of the city has risen, in eleven years, from $21,010,486 to $51,679,628. These are the official figures; but those who are competent to judge estimate the city indebtedness to be nearly $60,000,000. How the Ring thrives may be inferred from the following list of salaries: The Recorder of Deeds gets $100,000 per annum; the Prothonotary of the District Court, from $12,000 to $20,000; the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, from $30,000 to $50,000; the City Commissioners, $8,000 each; the Receiver of Taxes, $25,000, besides a large percentage on collections; and the Sheriff, $100,000. The report of the Municipal Reform Association, composed of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, says:

> Our streets never were filthier, nor so constantly in need of repair; our gas never was so poor, or so dear; our water-supply so indifferent; our school-system manifesting so alarming a tendency to extravagance and corruption; our police-force so passive in maintaining order, and so active in perpetrating election frauds. Never before has there been so utter a disregard of the law by the municipal officials as a class, so that its infringement has become a custom to which inculpated offenders habitually appeal as a justification, when arraigned for malversation of the public moneys; and when the guardians of our interests, the Councils of Philadelphia, are appealed to for the protection of the public, their majorities devote themselves rather to the protection of the offenders.

The Philadelphia Ring rules in the name of Republicanism. It is composed of Republicans who have secured office by perjury, fraud, and ballot-box stuffing. It dictates all the nominations, and it keeps itself in office by the corrupt means we have mentioned. These offices it uses for the most shameful extortions, which are practised in direct violation of law, because the people are powerless to punish them. The cause of this condition of things is very clearly stated in the report to which we have referred. It says:

> This disastrous condition of our affairs is directly traceable to the heated partisanship which has led our citizens to sacrifice their better judgment and independence to the dictates of party discipline, and to support the "regular nominees" of their political faith irrespective of the character and qualifications of candidates. The party managers, thus secure of support on the day of election, have not hesitated to put forward for the most important and responsible positions men whom no private citizen would trust with the management of his private business. Corruption, incapacity, and self-seeking have become recommendations for office, and our Municipal Government has thus necessarily passed into the hands of the corrupt and incapable. In such hands the evils of the present and of the future are inevitable.

There is already evidence that the people of Philadelphia are about to rise and shake off this load of corruption, and that the day is past when they consider themselves bound to support "the regular nominees." There is a breaking up in the ranks. Honest men of all parties are joining hands to drive the Republican corruptionists and Ring thieves from their places, notwithstanding their control of primary meetings and the ballot-boxes.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The promise is, that the coming Fourth of July will be celebrated in all the West, under the auspices of the Farmers' Clubs, as an Independence-Day with emphasis. On that day the assembled peoples will, even more formally than hitherto, proclaim their independence of party-management; and, what's more, the party-managers know that they will mean it.

—Some of the anti-Administration names mentioned in connection with the Governorship of Ohio: Thomas Ewing, George W. Morgan, Samuel F. Cary, Durbin Ward, Len. A. Harris, Lewis D. Campbell, John F. McKinney, John W. Sohn, Rush R. Sloane, John G. Deshler, R. R. Brinkerhoff, Fred Hassaurek.

—The Massachusetts Legislature, in its last session, appropriated $3,254,910 to be provided for by the current revenue (tax) of the year, and increased the State debt $1,850,000 for Hoosac Tunnel and other purposes. The Boston *Journal* says:

> The "salary-grab" reappeared in the House on Tuesday afternoon in the shape of a proposition to repeal the law under which the members are paid $750 for the session, but at the same time fixing the pay for this year at that sum. If the bill to repeal had found favor, it would have been easy to change the section which fixed the pay for this year, by vote or by means of a disagreement and report of a conference committee, which is the Butler method of managing these things. On a division, this proposition got 64 votes against 55, but the yeas and nays being called, it was defeated by 56 to 76.

—Up to the most recent date only twelve Senators and thirty-two Representatives had returned the back-pay steal to the Treasury,—$183,321 in all.

—The movement of the people in the West attracts, as yet, only a blinded and indifferent attention at the East, but in the South it is watched with the keenest interest.

—It is not difficult to realize the situation in Maine pending the Republican Convention, June 19. The Belfast *Republican Journal* says:

> No matter how numerous may be the contestants for the nomination for the office of Governor, a word from Washington, or the crack of Blaine's whip, will make any refractory horse in the team tighten up his tugs like a veteran steed in the stage harness. So, whether Kent sticks or withdraws, whether Dingley swims on the crest of the wave or is sunk by the weighty Stone, all will be the same. The fuss and froth of the newspaper war over the matter is of the very smallest account.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has refused, 22 to 67, to strike out the word "male" from the Constitution, defeated several propositions to allow women to vote on school and liquor questions, and only permits them to be eligible for school offices.

—There creeps out in several of the best Kansas papers a fellow-feeling for Pomeroy, as his trial approaches, that looks as if they had been assisted to start a National Bank.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—If it has come to this, according to the logic of Samuel J. Randall, that our Representatives and Senators must be *hired* to be honest, it is about time that the Senate and House were entirely done away with, and Grant's absolute dictatorship inaugurated.—*St. Louis Times.*

—The farmers do not fail so see that Grant, by signing the bill which made this general increase, his own included, is just as guilty and more responsible because possessed of power to defeat it.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.*

—Grant is the wickedest man connected with the salary-grab. It was wholly concocted to cover his scheme for doubling his already more than sufficient pay.—*Princeton (Ill.) Republican.*

—An earnest and deep-rooted [illegible] ment of hatred to the spirit that [illegible] ated the salary-grab, and expressed [illegible] ity of the West,—have sounded [illegible] political knell of many a favorite Congressman.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—This "salary-grab" is an illustration of what the Republican party is. It is in the power of the people to say whether it shall remain the ruling power, and go on in its course of "grabbing" and robberies.—*Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.*

—The only question for the sensible farmer to ponder is, how much sense is there in fighting one of these systems of robbery, and keeping carefully clear of the other, for fear he may meddle with politics, interfere with the nice little schemes of the gentlemen Congressmen and their hangers-on, who vote themselves $5,000 back-pay and $15,000 salaries for about ten months' work in Congress. If farmers propose hereafter to vote as Democrats and Republicans, as heretofore, they are wasting a great deal of wind to very little purpose, that's all.—*Maquoketa (Iowa) Journal.*

—The people are ridden to death by demagogues and plunderers, and it matters but little which set of schemers and tricksters gets the upper hand. They have to foot the bills in any event. This is one of the prominent features of our glorious system of government. Between the plunderers and the blunderers the people fare but poorly.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—It is only by maintaining independence, and standing aloof of both of the old party organizations, that the farmers have any show for success in their efforts to reform the politics of the country, by bringing to the front the working element in the administration of National, State, and municipal governments, instead of the non-working professional politicians and representatives of incorporated capital.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution.*

—The issue between the railroads and the people can no longer be evaded. So long as present parties maintain their old positions, the railroads will control both. There is no sense, therefore, in keeping up a division of action where there is no difference of opinion, and thus become the dupes of railroad schemers.—*Waseca (Minn.) News.*

—The formidable proportions which the farmers' movement is attaining in Minnesota is alarming the political ring which has heretofore managed affairs in this State. The mass-meeting at Eyota yesterday is significant. When three thousand farmers assemble in a little country village to counsel together, and when such gatherings to a greater or less extent are being held throughout the State, the ring may well tremble.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—The farmers' movement, which at first was only a rub-a-dub agitation that would grow inharmonious of itself before long, has assumed such proportions that the politicians are scared. Nothing can be calculated with certainty, as heretofore, and slates fixed up by knowing and designing ones are worthless now. Party tactics will be unavailing when used against the honest effort of the people for their own good.—*Logansport (Ind.) Pharos.*

—Already, too long, has the labor interests of this country permitted themselves to be the mere tools of designing and corrupt men, and it is high time that they threw off the manacles and asserted their independence.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press.*

—The people have patiently borne the oppressions of monopolies until the burden has grown too heavy to be longer endured. A change must come. Reform or revolution is the watchword.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The people *will* reverse the courts, if necessary,—certainly all wrong,—by ballots if they can, by bullets if they must. Now, the sooner "railroad kings," and "tariff dukes," "bank lords," and "chartered barons," and all the "specially privileged" classes, realize this fact, the more likely they will be to save what they have got. This reform has begun in earnest. It may make mistakes, but it will not stop till it has swept corruption, oppression, and official villainy from the land.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—Partisanship is but another name for corruption, dishonesty, and subjection to rings. We hope the farmers of Iowa will be the means of restoring purity of government to this State.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.*

—So far from the interests of the farmers and the principles of the Republican party being hostile to each other, they are identical in their aims. The Republicans are for building up our manufacturing interests and in all possible ways developing the resources of the country, in order thus to give the farmers a market at home for their surplus; and at the same time they are for applying all other remedies possible to defeat the exorbitant charges of the transportation monopolists.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

—If the Grangers do not conduct themselves properly, it will not be for want of an abundance of advice. No organization ever formed in America has had so much counsel gratuitously given.—*Indianola (Iowa) Journal.*

—The chief danger in this farmers' movement is, that it is liable to come under the control of these same politicians, disguised as farmers, who will prevert it and use the power it wields as a vehicle for carrying out their own selfish and ambitious designs. Let the Grangers keep a sharp lookout for political wolves in sheep's clothing.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

—The plunder of the Minnesota State Treasury, and loan of its funds on private account by Republican Treasurers, did not raise a suspicion of wrong in the mind of the St. Paul *Press*. On the contrary, that paper rushed to the defense of the practice with a zeal that showed personal familiarity with the details. But now it sees danger. Some one is going to come round and cheat the Patrons of Husbandry when they don't know it. "Demagogues" are laying in wait for them on all sides, and the weak farmers will be made "dupes" of, if not careful.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—The farmers are less liable to fall into the clutches of self-designing and unscrupulous politicians, simply because they are the organizers and aggressors, and have a policy of their own, one which they originated, are now maturing, and can control. The observer will notice that this cry to "beware" comes from that very unscrupulous class who have heretofore controlled political affairs. They see their influence waning, and for this reason they squeal.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—If the farmers in this district think that the men who opposed the election of Mr. Craig are any the less their friends or friends of their cause for having done so, they labor under a great mistake.—*Geneseo (Ill.) Republic.*

—It is quite as well that Judges should be taught that farmers and publishers have some rights as well as courts, and the election of Judge Craig will be a wholesome reminder to those legal gentlemen who delight to exercise their brief authority to its utmost limit.—*Rockford (Ill.) Gazette.*

—Every monopoly, every corporation owns Judges, Senators, and Congressmen. Why should not the farmers own a few?—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—Farmers are not in position to buy up lawyers as railroads do, and hence they must trust for success in the power of their own right arm, and in the influence of an enlightened, fearless, and independent press. Without this, we predict the farmer will never succeed in curbing the avarice of monopolies and corporations.—*Prairie du Chien (Wis.) Union.*

—A number of enterprises of the same kind does not necessarily imply competition. Corporations may combine, as some have done, and put an end to all competition. If, then, we deny to the Legislature the right to establish rates of traffic by law, there seems to be no remedy left.—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

—When every interest of capital combines against the people, it is their duty to combine for their own protection. Good strong common business sense is all that is necessary to a full solution of all the questions involved in this controversy.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The mere politicians have reason to be alarmed. It was safe to cater to the demands of monopolies, and at the expense of the agriculturists, so long as the latter were disorganized and kept well whipped into party lines. But it is quite another thing when the territorial Democracy, at last seeing the situation they were in, and made wise by the movements of other interests, adopt methods that will make their influence potential in the legislation and administration of affairs.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The fact is that newspapers can find much better work to do than providing opinions for either of the existing political organizations. Neither of them has anything worthy of the name of a creed. The Republican party is held together as an organization solely by the possession of the Government offices. This makes it a real business concern, with accounts to keep, earnings to make, dividends to distribute, and claims to adjust. It consequently does not need opinions, and, to do it justice, makes no pretense of having any. Indeed, there is no body of political doctrine in existence which will furnish authority for the policy of the Administration in Louisiana, and yet the party papers all defend it. The Democratic party, on the other hand, or the headquarters, or "cadre," or whatever it is called, which represents the organization, is a mere debating club, in which any question which has two sides is welcome, but in which the discussion [illegible] have no relation to the actual affairs of the day. Nobody whose business is the formation or molding of public opinion need trouble himself much [illegible] doings of either of them. If the [illegible] can get enough persons to look at free trade as it looks at it, and rate it as highly as it does, a free-trade party will be formed in spite of everybody; and it is far better to do this, than to go about looking for employment for a decayed organization. So, also, it is a much more profitable occupation to try to bring the public to some general agreement about the principles on which this Government now rests, and the forms with which it should be surrounded, than to try to get the Republican party and its "Christian statesmen" to mend their ways. They cannot be made to mend their ways. But some consistent and coherent body of opinion about the nature of the polity under which we live, or ought to live, may be created, and will have to be created soon if at all, and this work must be done in the main by the press.—*The Nation.*

Chicago, Millington & Western Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

From the Davenport (Ia.) Democrat.

The Chicago, Millington & Western Narrow-Gauge Railroad is a line projected to run from Chicago to Princeton, Ill., and west from that place to some point on the Mississippi River. It has been the intention to run the line to Muscatine. A survey has been made to Princeton, and now a survey is commenced to run through Neponset, Cambridge, Andover, and thence to the Mississippi River. The line promises so favorably that it is estimated it will cost, with rolling stock, only $12,000 per mile. This is a very important project, and Rock Island is thinking of making a strong effort to secure the road to run to that place. The efforts of the Rock Islanders in this direction should be seconded by our Davenport public-spirited citizens, as, if the road can be induced to make its terminus at Rock Island, it will be of immense advantage to our city. The Rock Island *Union* says:

"Mr. Jackson, the Secretary, writes us that, if the funds for a survey are raised by this city, such survey will be made, and that the amount raised will be transferred into stock, whether the road is built to Rock Island or not.

"It is certainly important to this Illinois project that it should make a direct connection with the Iowa enterprise, and thus form a continuous narrow-gauge road from Chicago to the Iowa road's western terminus, wherever it may be. The Mississippi River intervenes, crossed by a Government bridge. The roads may be able to secure the use of this road for a reasonable compensation. By the adoption of a new device, a transfer can be made with little delay of loaded passenger and freight cars from the narrow-gauge roads across the bridge by the wide-gauge.

"If the Illinois Company insist on going to a point opposite Muscatine, a branch to this place could be built through the Coal Valley region and South Rock Island. This would give us another outlet to Chicago and another coal road, at the same time solving the problem of cheap and ready communication between this city and South Rock Island."

The Walworth Parricide—An Affecting Incident.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Mansfield Tracy Walworth's eldest daughter, Nellie, has for some time past been attending the school at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Kenwood. On Wednesday she received a message from her uncle, the Rev. Clarence Walworth, desiring her presence at his residence on Chapel street. Being totally unaware of the terrible affliction that had fallen on her family the day previous, she imagined her uncle wished to see and bid her adieu before leaving for Europe, as he contemplated doing; and, under the impression that such was the fact, she prepared with a joyous heart for the visit. She arrived at her uncle's residence only to find that he had left instructions for her to immediately come on to Saratoga, and after waiting about an hour she proceeded to the depot, and took the train for that place. She was still unaware of the tragedy, the inmates of Father Walworth's not having the heart to inform her. Seated directly ahead of her in the car was a gentleman reading a New York paper which gave a full account of the parricide, in which the name of the murderer and victim were displayed in glaring capitals at the head. Happening to glance over the passenger's shoulder, her eye caught the lines, and the sudden revelation threw her into fainting fits, which continued until her arrival at Saratoga. She was kindly cared for by ladies in the car, and on reaching the village was immediately removed to her home.

—William G. Shaw, the great peach-grower of Central Illinois, says that he will not have a single peach in his large orchard of eighty acres. A large number of the old trees, and many of later growth, were completely destroyed during the past winter. He also reports that, from his personal observation, the apple crop hereabouts will be very light. Strawberries promise well, but unfortunately there are very few in this county who raise more than will be used in their own families.—*Clinton (Ill.) Public.*

LITERATURE.

Elementary Science.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have added to the "Elementary Science Series," which they are printing for the students of science, four very useful little works. These are: "Acoustics, Light, and Heat," by William Lees, an eminent English instructor in physical science; "Steam and the Locomotive-Engine," by Henry Evers; "A First Book of Mineralogy," by J. H. Collins; and an "Introduction to Astronomy," by John Isaac Plummer, Astronomical Observer to the University of Durham.

Lightning-Calculator.

A "Lightning-Calculator" is published by J. A. Henderson, of San Francisco, which aims to simplify and accelerate calculations for computing time and interest, squaring and multiplying numbers, handling fractions, extracting square and cube roots, and performing, in a rapid and easy way, all arithmetical problems that are likely to arise.

Philosophy.

A new work on "Philosophy" has been written by the Rev. W. H. Hill, S. J., who is Professor of Philosophy in the St. Louis University. Logic and Ontology are included in his scheme of philosophy. The work is of an elementary character, and is intended for learners, and, in two points, is deserving of commendation. The author omits the perplexed and indeterminate Greek derivatives which have rendered the study of Logic so discouraging to many who could not surmount this perpetual multiplication of unintelligible technicalities. He also leaves out the modes and figures of the syllogism, and gives only the simple rules of demonstration. He says, justly, that these artificial forms are never followed, even by those who argue by rule. Mr. Hill claims special value for the treatises on "Certainty, and Its Motives and Principles;" "Sensible and Intellectual Cognition;" "The Objective Reality of Ideas;" and "The Principle of Causation."

(W. F. Squire, Chicago.)

Sir Walter Scott.

"Old Mortality" is the fifth volume of the convenient and neatly-printed pocket-edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels which Scribner, Welford & Co. are now publishing.

(W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.)

American Pioneers and Patriots.

Miles Standish, the Puritan Captain, follows Ferdinand DeSoto in the library of "American Pioneers and Patriots," which John S. C. Abbott is writing for Dodd, Mead & Co.

(Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

European Guide-Book.

Appletons' "European Guide-Book" has reached its sixth edition. It is filled with information that European travelers need, with regard to routes of travel, hotels, sight-seeing, expenses, and the like. There are many maps and illustrations,—numbers of the latter being beautiful steel-plate engravings. The additions to this edition are a copious table of "routes from London to the principal cities of the Continent," and a careful revision of the railway-map of Europe. A manual of "travel-talk" is given in English, French, Italian, and German.

(Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Statutes of Illinois.

E. B. Myers & Co., of Chicago, have published their authorized edition of the Statutes passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this State. The laws are preceded by a summary of legislation, and followed by an accurate and full index.

The National Constitution.

A "Concordance to the Constitution of the United States" has been prepared by Charles W. Stearns, and published by Mason, Baker & Pratt, of New York. The Constitution is printed in full, and also rearranged in a classified index, which gives, under single headings like "Congress," "The States," "Elections," &c., all that is said on those subjects in the great charter. The Concordance is singularly complete, even to the minute point of making full reference to such words as *no, not, nor, neither, if, may, shall*,—every use of which is faithfully noted in the Concordance. Its thoroughness may be judged from the fact that it fills sixty-six octavo pages of fine print. It will be found of great use, either for occasional reference or for close study of the Constitution.

(Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Woman Suffrage.

The argument in favor of woman-suffrage made by Carrie S. Burnham, before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been issued in book-form by the Citizens' Suffrage Association of Philadelphia. Madame Burnham was assessed by the city authorities of Pennsylvania for taxes, which she paid. Thinking that her compliance with all the requirements of law for the regulation of the elective franchise, including assessment, registration, and taxation, entitled her to vote, she presented herself at the polls in the election of October, 1871. The Inspectors of Election refused to receive her vote, whereupon she sued them. She was defeated in the courts, on the ground that she was not a "freeman" within the contemplation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and, therefore, not entitled to vote. The gist of the argument made by her in appeal to the Supreme Court, and now reprinted, is, that she is, in every legal and constitutional, if not physical, sense of the word, a free man.

Dickens.

Harper & Brothers are publishing a new and popular octavo edition of Dickens' works. "Nicholas Nickleby" is the current issue of the series. It has fifty-two illustrations by C. S. Reinhart.

(Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Carlyle's "Schiller."

Carlyle's "Life of Friedrich Schiller," which was written nearly fifty years ago, in 1825, has been reprinted by Scribner, Welford & Co., from the second edition, of 1845. In the preface to the second edition, Carlyle apologizes modestly for reprinting "this somewhat insignificant book." He defends himself, though his readers will find no defense needed, on the ground that "Certain parties of the pirate species were preparing to reprint it" for him. There are, he says, books, as there are horses, which a judicious owner, on fair survey of them, might prefer to adjust at once by shooting them through the head, but, in the case of books, this, owing to the pirate species, is not possible. "Remains, therefore, that at least dirty paper and errors of the press be guarded against: that a poor book, which has still its walk in this world, do walk in clean linen, so to speak, and pass its few and evil days with no blotches but its own adhering to it." The book is printed to correspond with the others of Schiller's works which the same publishers are issuing.

Hell.

The Catholic Publication Society have put into book-form a discussion concerning the doctrine of Hell, which was carried on, in a correspondence in the columns of the Boston *Investigator*, between the Rev. C. S. Walworth and William Henry Burr.

Physical Geography.

An elementary treatise on "Physical Geography," by Archibald Geike, Murchison Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, is the fourth of the Science-Primers publishing by D. Appleton & Co. It treats of the shape of the earth; day and night; all the phenomena of the air; the circulation of water on the land, as rain, and in springs, brooks, rivers, and glaciers; the grouping of sea and land; the currents of the sea, and why it is salt; the inside of the earth, and many other interesting topics of physical geography.

Popular Science.

John J. Draper, Professor of Natural History in the College of the City of New York, has edited a "Year-Book of Nature and Popular Science" for 1872, published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Its contents are arranged in six sections, under which are recorded the most interesting investigations in Mathematical and Physical Sciences, Chemistry, Geology, Social Science, General Biology, and Mechanical Science. The table of contents is arranged so as to give an abstract of all the subjects in each section. The classification adopted in the arrangement of the material selected is based on that followed for many years by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This works admirably, giving each separate article a suitable and proper place.

A Story of Northern Ohio.

"Bart Ridgely," a recent novel by Judge Riddle, of Washington, deserves especial mention for its peculiar excellence. Apart from its faithful and entertaining portraiture of Western life, it is marked by an independence of the usual rules and conventions of the novelist's art. The story is coherent from the beginning to the end; but there is no slavish submission to the fetters imposed by the minute prescriptions of plots, and the unities of action, time, and place. Characters come and go in its chapters as in life,—not as inseparable companions in every circumstance, but as the chance acquaintance or the instrument of the moment. What the book loses in this way in the perfection of a formal and traditional art, it gains in interest and truthfulness.

Bart Ridgley is the hero of "a story of Northern Ohio," and a young man whose character, manners, and achievements cannot fail to interest the reader. He is one of a family of sons, and lived with his widowed mother, in that country, in the days of its earlier settlement. Naturally endowed with keen wit, quick intelligence, and true nobility and refinement of feeling, as well as personal beauty, he had still the misfortune to be misunderstood, and consequently disliked, by many of his neighbors. Finally, his own good judgment enabled him to discover his failings; and his indomitable perseverance and industry, together with some slight assistance from appreciative friends, enabled him to study law successfully. Having accomplished this, his brilliant genius at once asserted itself, and, at the close of the story, he is left surrounded with kind and admiring friends, and with the brightest prospects of success before him. From the beginning of the story, he loves Julia Markham, the beautiful daughter of Judge Markham, a man of wealth and position in that community. At first her father considers him unfavorably; but the mother believes him possessed of sterling worth, which will yet manifest itself. In the course of the story, he is twice of great service to Julia,—once, in driving away a wolverine which was about to attack her; and again when, she being lost and almost perishing in the woods, vainly sought for by her parents and many friends, he was enabled to find her, and was the means of saving her life. Ever after this he was the object of much gratitude from herself and parents, and at last their love was acknowledged and sanctioned by all parties, and, in addition to his other brilliant prospects, Barton and Julia, at the close of the story, were looking forward to a speedy and happy union. Many characters in real life, mostly political, are spoken of and described. The book abounds in fine descriptions and political ideas, well expressed. The incidents are good, the characters seem true and real, the conversations are life-like and individual, and it is altogether a book which will pay well for the reading.

Nasby.

"Petroleum V. Nasby's" trenchant letters have been published by I. N. Richardson & Co., of Boston, in a handsome octavo volume of 712 pages, under the title of "The Struggles, Social, Financial, and Political, of Petroleum V. Nasby." The book includes his three lectures on "Cussed Be Canaan," "The Struggles of a Conservative with the Woman Question," and "The Search of the Man of Sin," and is sold by subscription in this city by the Western Subscription Agency. A fine portrait of "Nasby,"—D. T. Locke, of the Toledo *Blade*,—fronts the title-page, and the Letters are illustrated by twenty-five designs from the pencil of Thomas Nast. With characteristic humor, Mr. Locke dedicates the work "To the man, whatever he may be, who succeeds in bein' elected to the Presidency by the Dimocratic party, and who shall, immejitly after his inogerashun, appoint me to the Post Offis from which the tyrant Grant dismis't me,—thus asurin' an old Dimocrat, who never scratched a ticket, and allus took his likker strate, a comfortable end to an uncomfortable career."

The Hon. Charles Sumner, in the introduction which he writes, speaks at length of the charm the "Nasby" letters had for President Lincoln, who read every one as it appeared, and kept them all within reach for refreshment; and he relates an incident to show with what zest the President turned to their humor as a relief from the cares which weighted him. "I had occasion," he says, "to see President Lincoln very late in the evening of March 17, 1865. The interview was in the familiar room known as his office, and also used for Cabinet meetings. I did not take leave of him till some time after midnight, and then the business was not entirely finished. As I rose, he said to me, 'Come to me when I open shop in the morning. I will have the order written and you shall see it.' 'When do you open shop?' said I. 'At 9 o'clock,' he replied. At the hour named, I was in the same room that I had so recently left. Very soon the President entered, stepping quickly, with the promised order in his hands, which he at once read to me. While I was making an abstract of the order for communication by telegraph to the anxious parties, he broke into quotations from 'Nasby.' Finding me less at home than himself with his favorite humorist, he said pleasantly, 'I must initiate you,' and then repeated with enthusiasm the message he had sent to the author: 'For the genius to write these things I would gladly give up my office.' Rising from his seat, he opened desk behind, and, taking from it a pamphlet collection of the letters already published, proceeded to read from it with infinite zest, while his melancholy features grew bright. It was a delight to see him surrender so completely to the fascination. Finding that I listened, he read for more than twenty minutes, and was still proceeding when it occurred to me that there must be many at the door waiting to see him on graver matter. Taking advantage of a pause, I rose, and, thanking him for the lesson of the morning, went away. Some thirty persons, including Senators and Representatives, were in the ante-chamber as I passed out."

Who Were the Jugglers?

In Mr. George Hunt's new book, "Old New England Traits," he gives an account of a feat of jugglery which was related to him years ago by a person of undoubted veracity. It is as follows:

"My father," said this worthy person, "has often told me of being in Market Square, when a man, a woman, and little dog appeared, and soon collected quite a crowd by the exhibition of feats of jugglery. At length, after due collection of tribute from the standers-by, the man produced a ball of cord from his pocket, threw it into the air, and began to ascend it, hand over hand. The women followed, and after her the little dog. While the crowd was gaping, in expectation of the return of this mysterious trio, some one drove into the market-place and inquired the occasion of this unusual congregation. Upon being informed, he said that he had just met such a party on the road about a mile from the town." I had read the most extraordinary accounts, by British officers and others, of exhibitions like this, which they alleged they had often witnessed in India. I remembered one in particular, where tigers and other like guests, and even the somewhat unwieldly bulk of an elephant, had seemingly been brought down before their eyes upon a cable fastened by some mysterious agency far aloft; for I suppose it behooved to be made fast in some inconceivable region of the upper air. But that a similar demonstration could have been made in a sober New England town at noonday could scarcely fail to "put me from my faith." It impressed me, however, as at least an extraordinary relation, coming from such a source; and happening to meet another ancient and equally reputable friend on the same day, one, too, who had been much about the world in the capacity of a navigator to foreign climes, I took occasion to relate to him the strange narrative which I had just heard. "Oh," said he, "there is no doubt of it; my mother has often told me she was present and saw the whole transaction." "In the month of two or three witnesses," says the Scripture, "shall every word be established."

We should like to know more about this singular performance. These adroit deluders of other people's vision did not confine the exhibition of their power of the air to New England. As many as thirty years ago, a gentleman, whose veracity was unquestionable, was a witness to the same delusion. He told his son of it, from whom the writer has his information. Mr. C. was one day walking on the tow-path of the Erie Canal, not far from Oneida Castle, in Oneida County, when he met a queer old man and woman running very fast. They were so weird and foreign that they attracted his attention. We forget whether they were accompanied by a dog. Upon turning a bend in the canal Mr. C. came upon a crowd of people, his neighbors, standing upon the path and looking intently into the sky. He asked them what they were looking at, and they told him that an old man and a woman had just been there performing some tricks, and that suddenly the man threw a ball of twine into the air, which unwound as it went up, that the old woman climbed up it and the man followed her, and both disappeared in the sky. The people they described were the queer pair Mr. C. had just met running round the bend. How they managed to deceive the crowd he could not explain. Can anybody tell who these remarkable jugglers were?

—The Shamokin disaster was occasioned by the inside boss going into an old, unworked portion of the mine with an open lamp. This is the verdict of the jury convened to examine and report upon the case. Nobody else is to blame, of course, and the State Mining law is a dead letter so far as safety to the lives of miners is concerned.—*Philadelphia Age.*

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Leaving Home—The Crops—A Small Farmer Selling His Corn—The Farmers' Movement—The Calumet Marsh—Going Through Michigan—A Little Red Tape—Doing Niagara Falls—Some Changes Suggested—The Salt-Crop at Syracuse—Oswego and a New Route East—The First Dawning of Rural Life—Stocking with Salmon—A Cheese-Factory.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

MY SUMMER-TOUR, June 10, 1873.

JUNE 3.—This morning I bade a two months' adieu to "Rural Home." The long lines of shelter-belts are full robed for summer, and made vocal by the feathered songsters. It appears to me that the birds delight to build their nests and make their homes near the dwelling, for they appear to be more abundant near the house than in the belts more distant; and this is another incentive to plant trees; and then one can imagine, when he leaves home for a time, that the birds give him a parting song, and so Mrs. Rural remarked, "How thick and lively the birds are this morning!" Well, it might be fancy after all; perhaps the thought of meeting old-time friends, and calling back old-time scenes and incidents, had something to do with it; but we were on the train, with the roll of wheels beneath us,—steel rails and a nicely-ballasted road,—the cars filled with people from the South going to Chicago. We look at the long stretches of prairie, and over fields yet covered with the corn-stalks of last year; but the teams are busy, and the burrows show their long, black lines of rich soil,—not more than one-eighth of the area planted to corn, and the plow just marking out the lands for the remainder. Well, we may plant as late as the 20th, and grow corn for market—perhaps; but more likely for the feeding of stock.

SELLING CORN.

"That was unfortunate," said my friend Mix, "selling corn at 28 cents shelled and in the ear; but he sold less than half the crop, 300,000 bushels, and has 400,000 bushels left. Poor man! poor man! He lost at least $30,000 in that sale; but, if he holds on to the balance, he may save himself." And this was one of the farmers of the Grand Prairie; but he will not grow so much corn this season, for the wet weather has kept his teams in the stables, and his army of men idle.

JUNE 4.—To-day I met several members of the Chicago Board of Trade, who inquired

"WHAT IS THE MATTER IN THE COUNTRY?"

Nothing. A little rain at first, and then a little more rain, and then a little carelessness in the covering of the cribs, and a long rest of the teams, and the result is little planting and a great deal of rotten corn. "But you are writing in the interest of the bulls, and intend to send up the prices; but let me tell you that the price is falling, and corn won't advance." Perhaps not; rotten corn will make whisky; but don't be in a hurry, for it will take a long time to drain the country of its sound old corn. In the meantime the country is safe, for the farmers are learning a thing or two, one of which is to buy for cash, and another is to do without what they cannot pay cash down for; and this will enable them to hold their corn,—at least those who have good cribs. So, my dear friend, keep your temper, and watch the slow development of events.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT

is a grand thing, for its great idea is to keep out of debt, and this will lead to independence in the end; and then they will sell or hold, and take the rise or fall of the markets, and thus save the grain-speculators the great burden of carrying the crop. Then the farmers will sell when they think it most to their advantage,—storing the grain in their own cribs and bins, instead of massing it in Chicago, Buffalo, or New York. And then comes the voting power, that may change things a trifle, and leave the old political hacks and dead-beats out in the cold. In time the storm that is now rising will float off, and the people will elect business-men to take charge of their interests.

THE BERRY MARKET

is in a sad condition. The dry seasons have nearly ruined the strawberry-plantations, and the price of this fruit is very high; and then the cold, wet season has kept the sweetness out of them.

JUNE 5.—All aboard on the Michigan Central, speeding along the lake shore. Towards Calumet great areas of meadow are filled with stagnant pools, and the whole presents a flat, marshy aspect.

"CANNOT THAT LAND BE DRAINED?"

inquired a Pennsylvanian in the next seat. Yes, of course it can; but the expense will be great. "How is that? Won't a few ditches carry off this water?" Yes, one big and many small ones; or we may deepen the channel of the Niagara River; but that may be objected to by the people of New York and Canada, for it might ruin their great Falls. But I am going down to look at it, and to see what can be done about it. You see, if we could cut a new channel,—for the Niagara River is a sort of ship-canal with the tolls left out,—that would do away with Lake Erie, and a large tract of new land would come into market; or we might deepen the channel of the river, cutting away the Falls, and thus drain Lake Erie all out, and leave a navigable river in its stead. That would lead to the deepening of the Detroit River, and lower the waters in Lake Michigan; and that would drain the Calumet Lake and those marshes, and thus open up the whole space between Chicago and the mouth of the Calumet for city lots. "That is a grand idea; but do you think that it can be done?" said my inquiring friend. We of the West never stop at small obstacles; and, if it is necessary to the full development of Chicago or its suburbs, or to the country in general, we shall do it, if we have to wipe out Lake Erie and obliterate the Falls of Niagara. We could map out the old lake-bed into farms, sell the old sunken hulls and their cargoes, charge tolls on the new river, and the rest could be made up in Government bonds. No trouble, simply a question of money and of time.

But we are soon among the sand-dams that lead the way to Michigan City, and away among

THE FARMS OF MICHIGAN.

A light, rich, easily-worked soil. The farmer is half-farmer and half-woodsman, turning his hand to hunting and brick-making. Niles is passed without much change; but, when we reach Kalamazoo, we are in the older settlements, and the farms are larger, and the strips of woodland more narrow and distant.

The swamps of tamarack (Larix Americana) have mostly been cut down and drained, and only enough of them remain to remind us of our acquaintance in the autumn of 1836, when we staged it over, and through, and around these treacherous swamps, on corduroy-roads, stopping now and then to pry up the mud-wagon that we called a stage. What a contrast to-day, speeding over the same ground at the rate of 30 miles an hour, against 3 miles thirty-seven years ago. The log-houses have disappeared, and pleasant homes deck the land. I said the land was sandy, rich, and easily worked. Red clover and plaster will keep the farms in good tith. The latter is in endless supply at Grand Rapids, and the farmer will attend to the former. The orchards are not large, but no farm is without one; but the farmers have not planted shade trees and shrubs, as have we of the prairie. The man who carved his home out of the forest, who has waged a battle with the trees, has no idea of planting them for ornament; but time will educate the people to an appreciation of a lawn planted with evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs, and these will make the Michigan farms doubly desirable.

As we approach Detroit, the soil becomes a heavy clay, and the farmers throw up the land into seed-beds of a rod in width, in order to secure surface-drainage for wheat and other crops. On this land the forest-trees are very large, as compared to those on the sandy soils, that the pioneer found half woodland and half prairie, and so properly styled oak-openings.

THE CUSTOMS.

We ferry over the river, and a pleasant man comes among the passengers, and pastes a little blue paper on each valise. It is marked "United Stated Customs" and is a certificate that you won't purchase a silk dress for your wife, or a pattern of cloth for a suit for yourself; not that you may not do so, or write to some friend at London or Hamilton to make the purchase, and hand it into the cars to you. Oh, no! you would do no such thing. When we arrive at the great Falls, and are again on our own side of the river, another very pleasant gentleman comes into the cars, looks at the blue paper on your valise, and passes on. That must be a very pretty office, and no doubt that it was made for the especial benefit of those two persons, for it can be of no value to any one else. Should Canada become annexed to the United States it would be a great misfortune to these two men, unless some other office should be created for them. Who can say that Republics are ungrateful, especially to these two men, who have such a pleasant duty to perform for $3,000 a year?

We take the Buffalo train to the Falls, a distance of two miles. The fare is 4 cents; but, not taking the precaution of providing ourselves with tickets, 5 cents was added, and the 8 cents became 13. I mention this, for I am about to describe how we did, and how other people may do,

THE FALLS.

People in the country have an idea that it costs a large sum in order to stop over to see the Falls; but such is not necessarily the case. In the first place, on arriving, put on an amiable look, as though you were going to hand your pocket-book to the array of runners; but don't do it, but go to the International or some other first-class hotel, leave your hand-luggage, and start out for the sights. You go through the back yard, and are on the bank of the river, where you see the waters just making the leap of the fall. Go on to Goat Island if you please, and pay a half-dollar each for the toll. Now, walk down the river to the new Suspension Bridge, over which you may pass and return for another 50 cents each. You are in front of the fall, and may pass up to near the verge of the falling water, and have your clothes dampened in its spray. If you like it,—but I do not,—you may go down into the Cave of the Winds, and get as wet as you please; or you may draw on a waterproof suit for a dollar. You have now seen all there is of the Falls, and may leave on the 10 o'clock train. For all of this you have paid out just $2.09 cash, and you have had a good breakfast, and have done all there is of the Falls.

This is the economical side of the subject; but there is another side: the taking of rooms; the hiring of hacks; the purchase of relics, Indian beads, &c.; and seeing "places and things of interest." These embrace Goat Island, Three Sisters, Hermit's Cascade, Terrapin Tower, Cave of the Winds, Ferry-House, Prospect Point, Whirlpool, Devil's Hole, Table Rock, Suspension Bridge, Battle-Ground (Lundy's Lane), Burning Springs, Brock's Monument, Indian Village, Top of the Mountain, and view of Lake Ontario. All of these you can do in a day, and at a cost for carriage of from $10 to $15, you paying bridge-tolls and expenses; and the twenty-four hours' stay will make a respectable sum to do the Falls and visit "the places of interest." And then you can purchase relics of the old battle-fields where our ancestors fought and killed the British General Brock. With corn at 25 cents, Mrs. Rural and myself concluded simply to do the Falls, and leave out the carriage and "the things and places of interest;" and, when that was done, we found the cost as above stated. Had we done the whole thing, 75 bushels of corn would have been sacrificed as the result; but that we can now hold for a rise in the market.

In looking at the Falls, one is struck with the idea of a vast waste of water-power. Why, if we had this falls out on one of our prairies, we could build up a thriving village and encourage manufactures; it would, in short, be the making of the place; but we should throw over the fall all the hackmen, and dead-beats, and bummers, for, as we should have no interesting places for them to lie about, they would be of no earthly use.

In the second point of view, the Falls are to be looked at as a great impediment to navigation; and it is the duty of Congress to remove it. It is now pretty certain that Columbus was born out of time, at least a million or two of years too soon,—for, if he had waited that time, the waters would have cut and worn away the soft limestone and shale, when the waters of Lake Erie would have been drained and a navigable river left in its place. Such an event would have settled the question of cheap freights, for we would have no toll to pay on the Welland Canal, and Chicago would have stood high and dry, like Cleveland, and Lake Calumet and the flats would have been nice dry land. But, as Columbus discovered Niagara Falls thus prematurely, we have only to cut a new channel for the river, or dig down these falls, that now serve no other purpose but to drain the pockets of credulous visitors.

Again on the rail, we find the season cold and backward. Much of the corn is yet out of the ground, and farmers say the fruit crop is very unpromising.

The route through Michigan and Canada is a pleasant one. The road is in fine order, the cars all that could be desired, and officers attentive. Then the Falls lay in the route, requiring but a few hours' time and a small sum to enable the traveler to see all there is of this great natural wonder of the Continent. Every person who visits the East should go or return by this route, and see how Nature does her work in excavating rivers and draining lakes.

Syracuse is the place where they

SYNDICATE THE CROP OF SALT.

It is a good thing for the salt-interest. The Government helps these men sell the products of their toil and capital; and it is but a matter of duty that it owes the farmer to allow us to syndicate and sell our corn, wheat, and other crops. I think there is nothing in the way. The Government could fix a price at which we should exchange the products of the prairie for such things as we need of other countries, and thus put us on equal terms with the outside world. The State might purchase all our staples, and pay a good price for them, and sell them when the market is high, and keep up the price, just as the salt men do.

OSWEGO, June 7.—The apples are just beginning to shed their blossoms, and all vegetation has a backward look. The city has its streets well lined with elm, maple, and the horse-chestnut, the latter of which is in bloom.

OSWEGO

is a point of interest to the West. Every wife knows the value of Oswego starch, made out of Illinois corn. But, as a grain-market, it is better known to the farmers. The Midland Railroad is a new route to New York City; and just now they are constructing the Lake Ontario Shore Road, to connect at Lewiston with the Great Western Railway. This will give us a new route to the East for the surplus crops of the West. Thus slowly, yet surely, the question of transportation is being settled. There are three tracks on the New York Central, to which are to be added two more for freight exclusively.

This harbor is filled with idle canal-boats, as the grain-trade, for some cause, is not pressing this route, though the people insist that this is to be one of the great outlets for the West. At the last session of Congress $100,000 was appropriated for an outer harbor, in order to make more room for the grain and lumber trade. The Midland Railroad, connecting with the Michigan Central and Great Western Roads, will be able to carry an immense quantity of grain. A new bridge is to be built for this purpose over the Niagara River, at its mouth, where there is to be, also, a connection with Lake Ontario. Our hard coal is brought to Oswego, to be shipped in return vessels and cars, thus giving freight both ways. It can be easily seen that the road named will soon have an increased importance to the West.

PULASKI, June 9.—This point is on Salmon River, and 4 miles from the lake at Port Ontario. An effort is making to make that another great receptacle for the trade of the West, as there is a large harbor, completely landlocked, much superior in this respect to that of Oswego, from which it is distant 25 miles.

This point, to me, is one of interest, for it was here that I took my first lessons in the manipulation of the soil, in the

MAKING OF MUD-PIES.

There is no doubt that this laid the foundation for a taste for rural life in the village-boy, who was soon called to the school-room to master the mysteries of the alphabet, and to be prepared for village-life; but the fates ordered otherwise, for soon the prairie-country opened up an enticing field for rural labor.

Than the river was in reality a

SALMON RIVER,

for it was filled with this fish, which sold for 3 to 4 cents a pound; but it is years since that more than now and then a stray salmon has ventured into the stream, whose waters are now vexed with many wheels and checked by many dams. Last spring, Seth Green placed 40,000 young salmon in this stream, and, as all of the dams are to be supplied with chutes, or waste-weirs, to allow the fish to pass up and down at their pleasure, it is expected that it will again be a Salmon River, as of old.

This evening I visited

A CHEESE-FACTORY.

There has been but little rain in this State this spring, and the farms are suffering with drouth, as all of the West did for the past three years. This makes short pasturage. I stood by to see nine cows milked, three of which are heifers. The produce was 115 pounds of milk, or nearly seventeen pounds to each cow. At $9\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of milk to a pound of cheese, which was the average of this factory last year, the product would be about $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of cheese, or over 3 pounds per day to the cow. The cost of making the cheese is about 2 cents a pound, and the sales to-day were at 13 cents,—thus making an average of about 33 cents per day for each cow.

The factory is capable of attending to 900 cows, but at present makes 1,400 pounds of cheese per day, using the milk of about 500 cows. To do this work, two men and two boys are employed. The owner of the factory is paid 1 cent a pound for the making, and boxes and other material are supplied him; and an agent, selected by the patrons, sell the cheese every Monday, selling the stock within 14 days. The patrons thus have weekly dividends for their milk. As I intend to visit other dairy establishments, I will defer an account of the feeding and management until then. RURAL.

Gen. Banks—An Election Reminiscence.

Mr. John C. Tucker, of Massachusetts, lately deceased, made a speech a few years ago in the Assembly at Boston—a speech full of tingling wit, and delivered in the happiest manner. Gen. Banks had been elected Governor by a combination between the Free-Soilers and the Know-Nothings, and it was naturally supposed that in his inaugural address there would be some reference to the issues of the campaign. But the adroit Governor omitted all mention of the Anti-Slavery question as well as of the Native American policy. A member arose and moved to print 10,000 copies of the address, when instantly Mr. Tucker got the floor and spoke as follows:

I rise, Misther Spa-ker, to second the motion of the honorable gintleman to print tin thousand copies of his Excellency's speech. You may wonder, Misther Spa-ker, why I, who am nayther a paersonal nor a polectical frind of his Excilincy, should no this. It is well known that his Excillincy has risen to power by a coalition between the Anti-Slavery and the Native American parties—or, as they are sometimes called, Free-Soilers and Know-Nothings. And this puts me in moind of a little sthory:

There was a Bishop in Dublin who engaged a painther to make a large picture for the Cathaydral. The subjict chosen was the crossing of the Red Say by the Israelites. Afther a shutable time the picture was complayted and hung in the Cathaydral, covered with a broad and heavy curtain. A great crowd of people assimbled to see the picture unveeled. The priests intered in procession, the organ sounded, and the singers sung. All faces were turned in anxious expectation to the great curtain. Whin it was dhrawn aside, nothing could be seen but a vast ixpanse of wather—reddish green wather. The Bishop, in grate rage, turned to the painther and said: "I thought I asked you to paint a picture of the Israelites crosing the Red Say!"

"Thrue for you, that's jist it," said the painther.

"But where are the Israelites?" asked the indignant Bishop.

"They're gone over," said the painther.

"Well, but where are the pursuing Egyptians?"

"They're gone under," said the painter.

With similar disappointment the friends of His Excillency stand now. If they ask, "What has become of the nayger?" the answer is "He's gone over, Misther Spa-ker." If they ask, then, "What has become of the Know Nothings?"—"why they've gone under, Misther Spa-ker."

The roars of laughter from all sides of the house made the rest of the speech inaudible.

IRISH FAIRY-LAND.

In the current number of the *Saint Paul's Magazine* Mr. W. Barry gives some interesting pages upon the "Poetic Folk-Lore of Ireland." In Ireland, as in most other countries where folk-lore is or has been abundant and popular—and where has it not been?—the nature and habits of the goblins will be observed to suit more than one mood and disposition of those who put faith in supernatural manifestations. The horrific mythology, for instance, is powerfully embodied in the Celtic legends of serpents dwelling in mountain lakes, in the stories of the Phooka, a kind of centaur-demon, or Hibernian dragon; while to the same division might be allotted the whole of the charnel-house tales, including death coaches, apparitions, brown men (vampires or ghouls) and spectres who present themselves to the living in order to unburden their ghostly consciences by the confession of crimes committed in the flesh. But Ireland has, besides, a curious comic pantheism, if such a phrase may be permitted. To this order belongs the wonderful talking eagle, who carried the famous O'Rourke to the moon and back again, and the vast family of the elves who spent so much of their time in playing Robin Goodfellow tricks with belated peasants. The freaks of gnomes and pixies are found to be almost literally repeated in the tales told at Munster and Connaught firesides, so that an inquirer into subjects of the kind are almost inclined to believe that all fairies, like the gipsies, have a common origin. The sports, pranks, and revels which took place in the realms of Titania and Oberon, with the appropriate incantations for the suppression of the thorny hedge-hogs and long-legged spinners, are described to us over again in the narratives of how court was kept by the elfin monarch Don Fierna, or in similar tales of high festival in the subterranean palace of Queen Meav, who, indeed, by some commentators, is said to be identical with Queen Mab. Now Don Fierna hails from a rural parish in the County Cork, and Queen Meav, or Meabh, belongs to the wilds of Connemara. Of course the peasantry are unable to dress and equip their fairies as completely as the poet could, but they can give the note or suggestion which ends in the bee being robbed for the taper which is to be lit at the eyes of the glow-worm, and in the painted wings of the butterfly being converted into a fan to keep off the moon-rays.

In a drawing-room book of the finest and most delicate fancy, the letter-press furnished by Mr. William Allingham and the illustrations by Mr. Richard Doyle, is to be seen a number of pictures in verse and pencil from Fairy-Land, in which everything graceful in the idea of elfin mythology appears to be grouped together. The blinking owl lends himself to the frolics and pranks of the fairies with a kind of solemn protest against the levity of the proceedings; the wee folk flit around and in the bells of the flowers; they make butterflies draw them in chariots; they mount sulky frogs with as much determination as Waterton mounted his alligator; now they drive a four-in-hand team of moths beneath the moon; they kiss under the shade of mushrooms; they sleep on the leaves that bend not beneath them, and their dresses as well as their attitudes could only be dreamt of by an artist and a poet.

The supposed primitive inhabitants of Ireland, the Tuatha de Danaans, were, tradition relates, great and wonderful magicians. It was by the power of magic that they raised many of the ancient monuments whose traces are still visible. They were also a people renowned for learning and for skill in the arts. It was thought that many of the Tuatha de Danaans survived by means of self-enchantment, and were, in fact, the fairy men and women occasionally visible to mortals. According to this superstition the phantoms or spirits of course assumed the proportions of human creatures, though usually of creatures of super-human beauty or ugliness. The notion of the small elves would appear to date from the period at which the theory of the good people being "fallen angels" was adopted. They were not thought to be "fallen angels" in the usual restricted sense of the term. They were the neutrals—the miserable Uncertain Ones in the awful Rebellion which took place among the Celestial Intelligences, and they were punished for their lukewarm loyalty by being banished, but only as far as the earth. Hence the mention of the holy name or of the Trinity causes a sad commotion among them, and several of the legends describe the pain felt by a fairy at the least reference to God or a future state. The dwarf-size was part of the punishment. The good people, when they fell from the sky, came down as thickly as raindrops. They have no souls to live forever, but they seem to know nothing of death or decay. When the world comes to an end they will come to an end with it, like the flowers, the birds, and the trees.

Merrows, mermen, merwomen, mermaids are to be included among the graceful folk-lore Fauna of Ireland. The most learned commentators on Celtic antiquities assure us that the first merman was named Fintan, who came to Ireland before the Deluge, and was saved from drowning by being transformed into a fish. He afterwards lived in his natural form, though represented in sculptures in the same shape as the Assyrian Dagon (in a kind of salmon-skin cloak), until the days of St. Patrick, by whom he was converted to Christianity, and he ultimately became a saint, and died of a good old age. In the Cathedral of Clonfert, County Galway, is the figure of a mermaid of the ordinary pattern, except that she carries an open book in her hand instead of the regulation looking-glass. Mr. Marcus Keane, in his "Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland," endeavors to trace a distinct connection between this County Galway mermaid and Vishnu as represented in the Matsya Avatar. A drawing of Vishnu certainly carries out Mr. Keane's curious suggestion, the Indian deity issuing from the mouth of a fish, the fish covering the lower portion of the body, while the figure bears a book in her hand. The Irish mermaid, in fact, Mr. Keane concludes, is identical with the fish-god of India, Babylon, and Canaan.

As a matter of fact, however, the Old World stories are rapidly dying out. Fairies are kittle cattle, and will not flourish in the neighborhood of railway stations, national schools, or even in the vicinity of such evidences of progress and civilization as union workhouses. The present race of Irish farmers and laborers are so few in number that they must work hard from morning until night to meet the demands of the landlords and earn the high wages necessary to pay for high-priced provisions. In the old Paddy-go-easy times there was leisure for holding the wake at length, for the "pattern" or festival of the patron saint, the gatherings by the fireside, when legends of the good people were remembered, exchanged, and perpetuated. And it is impossible not to think also that the climate has something to do with this decay or disappearance of the picturesque folk-lore. Whether from the cutting down of timber, for reasons afterwards explained in the Landed Estates' Court, from the effects of the gulf stream, from whatever cause, the climate of the island has grown moist and more moist, and the beautiful May mornings, the gray summer twilights, the bright moonlights when elves would show themselves, the O'Donoghue come up from his lake-dwelling to the rippling top of the mere, the merrow comb her flowing hair in the smooth sea-bays, the wee folk trip it round the rath and in the green glades of the wood, such seasons are now as much things of the past in Ireland as potatoes without blight. The Irish fairies have been always lovers of fine weather, and were most plenty when the soil supported a million of people more than it ought, and when altogether the country, if not so prosperous in its agricultural returns as it is at present, was more picturesque in that light in which an artist or a poet contemplates a ragged cabin with more favor than a trim quadrangular dwelling-house.

The Judicial Election in Illinois.

From the Nation.

The novel and startling feature in the late judicial election in Illinois is, that all the disguises by which the absurdity and deformity of the elective system have hitherto been veiled, even here in New York, have been thrown aside. No pretense is made that Craig is a better lawyer than his opponent, or that he is a good lawyer at all, or that he is any lawyer, or that he is "sounder" on any great humanitarian issue. Nor can it only be said, in opposition to him, that he is a weak, or subservient, or intriguing man; or one likely to be influenced in his judgments by political pressure or personal favor. What is said both for and against him is, that he has ben chosen to decide, in a particular way settled by the caucus which nominated him, all cases arising in a question affecting the property of a large number of persons, so that, as has been pointed out, all arguments before him by counsel will be simply empty form. Now, this is a new and more advanced stage of that process of judicial determination which the elective system brought in with it, and it is entered upon without disguise by one of the most intelligent communities in the Union—that, in short, which it is admitted on all hands two years ago adopted perhaps the best State constitution now in existence. It is hardly necessary to point out the evils which this unfortunate performance foreshadows. If the people of Illinois do not repent it, of course it knocks the bottom out of their whole political system. It makes their constitution worthless—for a constitution interpreted by the majority at every election is so much waste paper. It renders the writ of habeas corpus and all the other guarantees of personal liberty of little or no value to anybody assailed by a strong tide of popular passion or prejudice, and it shakes the legal security of all property held in sufficient masses to attract popular attention or excite popular hostility, and must consequently keep the capital of all honest investors out of the State. Nobody with an ounce of prudence would put money in a place where his right to it, or the amount of his gains from it, would form the subject of discussion on the stump once a year and be settled by a popular vote controlled by secret caucuses, and all investors at home or abroad will do well to keep out of Illinois till the State chooses to set up an independent judiciary. For aught anybody can tell, the next move may be against mortgagees, and we may see Judges elected to rule that all interest on such securities must count as part payment of principal. Of course, these wild-cat decisions would probably not stand in the United States Supreme Court, but no wise man would care to have his future staked on the result of a controversy between this Court and the people of a State.

We have said that the action of the Grangers has shaken "the legal security" of property in Illinois. It is not, however, likely to deprive the worse kind of railroad managers and other operators of all the security they need. There is nothing this class dislikes and fears more than the existence of an upright and independent judiciary, and there is no class more favorably disposed to the elective system. They have of late years made a regular business of controlling nominations for the Legislature, and they have of late years taken to controlling nominations for the Bench. One of their first moves in this State, when they began their "raids," was to purchase two or three Judges, and it was through the help of these Judges solely that they were able to carry on their Erie and other frauds. The best defense of the community against them, as we have seen here, is a pure and incorruptible Bench. This, however, cannot be had under the plan now adopted in Illinois. A Judge who takes a nomination under the conditions imposed by the Illinois Grangers is necessarily a base man, and deliberately prepares himself for perjury. It is folly to suppose that a Bench filled with such men would be corrupt only with regard to the "issue" on which they were elected. They would be corrupt in everything which was to be made by corruption. A Judge's honor is like a woman's chastity—a single stain destroys it. Therefore, after the farmers have provided themselves with a thoroughly compliant Bench, they will find that it will rapidly pass out of their control, and into that of the oligarchy of moneyed intriguers who have already so largely taken possession of the politics of the country. They would doubtless speedily drive honest railroad men out of the State, but their places would be taken by worthies who, whether in caucus, court, or Legislature, would beat the Grangers utterly, and "capture" the Judges as fast as they were elected, and convert the Bench into a sink of open and unblushing and indecent corruption, like the Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania. Perhaps, under the fostering hand of these men, we should at last see the Judges at the close of the term laughing over indignant denunciations of their frauds by members of the Bar, and pelting each other with paper pellets or blowing tin horns as they adjourned the court. We need hardly say that what has occurred in Illinois is profoundly discouraging to reformers. That the first move against a gross abuse should take the shape of another and still grosser abuse, is very disheartening. It is, of course, to be hoped, and may perhaps be believed, that it is a mistake made in the first moment of excitement, which may yet be retrieved, but on this point the local press is more competent to speak than we are.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15.—BEEVES—This week's market has ruled steady and strong at last week's prices, and has been a profitable one to sellers. The market opened on Thursday with a moderate attendance of local and country buyers, who, after finding holders would make no concessions, supplied their wants, which were limited, sales of the day amounting to 700 head short of the opening-day last week. The market opened at a slight decline from last week's closing prices, and has remained firm and strong, closing at the price current on the opening-day. On Friday there was a larger attendance, comprising a good representation from New York and the East. As usual, trade was quite active. All were in need of stock, and, before the close of the day, 2,470 head had been disposed of. Yesterday, also, the attendance was large and the feeling buoyant. The few that were left over from Friday and the receipts of the day, 63 car-loads, all being taken. To-day receipts numbered 89 car-loads, and at noon the yards were empty. The average quality of stock this week has been much inferior to last week. There were embraced in the receipts several excellent herds of natives and a large number of Texans and Cherokees, and of good quality, but medium-weight cattle are inferior.

PRICES—The following is a table of comparative values as indicating the main ruling of the market this week:

	This week.	*Last week.*
Premium	$7.00@7.35	$7.00@7.35
Extra	6.50@6.75	6.50@6.75
First quality	6.00@6.37	6.00@6.37
Second quality	5.50@6.00	5.50@6.00
Third quality	5.00@5.50	5.00@5.50
Inferior	4.50@4.75	4.50@4.75

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Very little done in this branch of trade, although receipts have been over 30 car-loads larger than last week. But little was done until yesterday. Sales of the day showed a decline of a full ½c per lb from the ruling of last week. Shorn State and Western, 5¼@6¼c, and lambs, 9@12c.

MILCH COWS—This branch of trade has ruled dull. About two car-loads were left over from last week, and three car-loads received, which were taken by local dealers for the supply of the river counties, at from $40@55.

HORSES—The supply continues about as large as usual, but a slight falling off in the demand experienced. The ruling prices show a slight decline from last week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE, Mount Washington, N. H. This favorite summer resort will be opened June 12, 1873. J. M. THOMPSON & CO. Address till June 1, W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Portland, Me.

FEET.

CORNS!

DR. KENISON, at his old office, 119 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers.

Don't suffer a surgical operation. We use the only safe and sure treatment. It has been tested by twenty years' practice. DRS. E. G. & G. E. DALTON, No. 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Poisoning the Sick.

There never was a specialty in medicine that was not pirated. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is no exception to the general rule. Fraud follows in the track of the Great Vegetable Restorative as it makes the circle of the world, and offers its pernicious imitations to the sick at every turn, anxious to drench the public with their trash. The imitators and counterfeiters offer it by the gallon, the barrel, the hogshead, as well as by the bottle. Beware of this deluge of abominations. Bear in mind that the true article is sold in bottles only, and the impress of genuineness is to be found upon the glass itself as well as upon the finely engraved Government stamp and the elegant label. The great vegetable tonic prevents and cures all bilious disorders and complaints of the digestive organs and the nervous system, maladies upon which the vile imitations produce no more effect than the Pope's Bull upon the comet.

The Supreme Court of the United States

has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company never reproduce in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. STERLING

Trade-mark for Gorham Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York. Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert, and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also, manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE, LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce IS INDISPENSABLE. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer

Sweeps all before it. Bogus imitations are being crowded off. Look out for them. Ask for Dutcher's, the old original article, and take no other.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., MADISON AND PEORIA-STS., Offer for the Next Two Weeks Extraordinary Inducements! In Prices of DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Large assortment Linen Batistes in Brocade figures, Fancy Stripes, and Silk Stripes, at nearly one-half the usual prices.

Suiting and Dress Linens in choicest Natural Shades, various weights and finish, very cheap.

Bargains in Printed Linen Lawns, Percales, and Cambrics.

A very handsome line of choicest shades in Mohairs, Poplins, Cretones, Cashmeres, Epinglines, Irish and Lyons Roll Poplins, at reductions of one-third from market price.

Black Cashmeres, Drap d'Etes and Dolman Cloths in great variety, very cheap.

New lines of Fancy Dress Silks, great bargains.

Black Silks from Lowest to Richest Grades, much below usual prices.

Special bargains in Japanese Silks and Poplins.

Our Cheap Centre Tables contain an attractive assortment of Dress Goods from 18 to 25 cts., many of them just Half Price.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range. First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES. JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee. For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences. FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES. 1873 Pattern. FOR SALE BY FULLER WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago. Also a full assortment of Stoves.

CINCINNATI, April 12, 1873.

THE BENNETT HOT AIR FURNACE CO., having removed all its branches to Cincinnati, Ohio, and its manufactory and warerooms from 13 and 15 West Fifth-st. to 683, 715 West Eighth-st., and having no authorized agent whatever in Illinois, except F. P. Heller and C. B. Chace, is prepared to receive orders from individuals and from the trade for Furnaces, Patent Room Heaters, Ventilating Columns, Laundry Heaters, and Heating Apparatus for Steam and Hot Water. In our present location our facilities are greatly increased, and we are prepared, with extensive improvements, to meet the wants of the community in every particular. Address Bennett Hot Air Furnace Co., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

DENTISTRY.

M. B. JOHNSON, DENTIST, 87 Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14.

Money continues to accumulate in the financial centres. In New York it has the usual effect of stimulating speculation in stocks, but otherwise than this seems to have no effect. Prices of grain and gold are on the down grade, and, with the exception of railway stocks in New York, speculators seem inclined to let everything severely alone. The spring trade—what there was of it—is over, and business seems to be relapsing into the usual summer quietude.

Money in this market is easy, and is freely offered in the street for business paper at 10 per cent. Business in local stocks is extremely dull.

New York exchange was pretty firm to-day at par.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,336,436.15	$368,137.32
Tuesday	3,620,722.15	300,385.15
Wednesday	3,646,973.40	265,017.35
Thursday	3,665,816.57	300,366.83
Friday	3,673,733.11	409,441.30
Saturday	3,676,671.05	305,227.43
Total	$22,619,352.43	$1,945,575.38
Corresponding week last year	20,904,315.05	1,856,668.93

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116	116⅜
5-20s of '64	116	116⅜
5-20s of '65	118	118⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119⅜	119⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119⅜	119⅞
10-40s	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅜	114⅞
Gold (full weight)	115⅜	116⅛
Gold Coupons	115⅜	116⅛
Gold Exchange	...	116⅛
Sterling Exchange	...	109⅛@110⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	...	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	...	99⅛ & int.
Cook County 7s	...	99⅛ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	...	95@98
LAND WARRANTS.		
160s War 1812	178	189
120s War 1812	136	143
160s not War 1812	176	187
120s not War 1812	133	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	185

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	137	140
Commercial National Bank	142	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	110
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	...
North Division Railway	98	100
Pullman Palace Car	113	115
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	96	100

REMOVAL OF A BANK.

The Fifth National Bank has removed from its old quarters to its new one, on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. The bank has arranged to increase its capital to $800,000 and surplus to $200,000 on July 1.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 14.—There was no change in money to-day, and call loans were easy at 5 to 3 per cent.

Gold was heavy and lower, declining from 117 to 116. At the close, however, the market was steady, and left off at 116⅛@116⅜. The rates paid for carrying were 5⅛, 3, 4, 2, 2⅛, and 1 per cent, and flat for borrowing.

Foreign exchanges were firm, but there was very little business after the closing of the mail. Prime bankers' sixty-days' sterling could not be bought at the close at 109, and the quotations were 109 1-16 to 109⅛. Good to prime sight bills are quoted at 110 to 110⅛.

Customs receipts to-day, $203,642. Clearances, $48,046,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $454,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Government bonds were lower. The offerings were very small, and did not satisfy the demand.

State bonds were very steady at about nominal prices.

There was a less active business in stocks than on yesterday. This was particularly true of the afternoon, when the market was very dull. After the momentary decline at the opening, prices moved up rapidly, and for a time speculation was active at an advance of 1⅛ per cent in St. Paul common, and an average improvement in the remainder of the list of about ½ per cent. Towards midday there was a weaker feeling again, which continued in a few cases until the close of business.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121	Coupons, '67	121⅛
5-20s of '62	116⅛	Coupons, '68	119⅜
Coupons, '64	116⅜	10-40s	113⅜
Coupons, '65	118⅜	Currency 6s	114⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅜	New 5s	115⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95⅛	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79⅛	North Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	79⅜	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	72
Western Union	85⅛	Wabash	67⅛
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93⅛	Fort Wayne	93⅜
Wells Fargo	82	Terre Haute	15
American Express	63⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70⅛	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	40	Chicago & Alton pfd	111⅛
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅜
Erie	65	C., C. & C.	87
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	104
Harlem	130⅛	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	28⅛
Michigan Central	97⅛	Illinois Central	112⅛
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific stocks	28
Northwestern	70	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Northwestern pfd	83⅛	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	109⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	105⅜
N. J. Central	106⅛	Hartford & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	52⅜		

REAL ESTATE.

There has scarcely been so dull a time in real estate business in the last three years as at present. There is no special reason for this except that it is the necessary reaction from the fever of speculative activity of two months or so ago. Speculation in real estate, like speculation in everything else, vibrates between the two extremes of feverish activity on the one hand, and reaction on the other. The decline in the volume of real estate business is due simply to the temporary elimination of the speculative element. After a while it will revive, and the activity will probably be greater because it paused. There is still an active business in the sale of cheap lots for actual occupation. The increasing cheapness of building is inducing many persons to buy ground and build homes now, who could not have done so at the prices of last year. With brick at $6 per thousand and bricklayers' wages at $3 per day now, against $12 to $15 per thousand and $5 per day for bricklayers at this time last year, it must be apparent that the cost of building has been greatly reduced. It would probably not be unreasonable to estimate that the average cost of good medium and first-class brick and stone-front dwellings has been reduced 20 per cent since last summer. Brick are likely to continue cheap. The unusual demand for them last summer induced the establishment of many large yards and the use of improved machinery. Last year's profits of the proprietors of these are invested to a great extent in the machinery, tools, and locations. When machinery of this kind stops or has to be moved it depreciates in value, and to prevent this the brick-makers will keep to work. These circumstances are influencing the owners of a good deal of inside business property to build it up now, notwithstanding the present surplus of stores and offices. The time will come when they will all be wanted, and, even if it should be longer coming than many expect, the saving in building now, as compared to say two years from now, when all the stores and offices now unoccupied will be filled up and the demand for more would have a tendency to increase the cost of building, would amount to more than the two years' rent, even if the buildings erected this summer should remain entirely empty during the intervening time. It was to be expected that in the rush and competition of building last summer the cost would be greatly increased, and that there would be a surplus of unoccupied stores and offices now. The struggle to rebuild as quickly as possible was, however, made necessary by the competition between owners of property in different parts of the business quarter, to secure the location of particular classes of trade, and the result has proved that this was the best policy. Business has gravitated back to nearly the same locations occupied before the fire, only that the business district is larger than it was two years ago.

The cheapness of building will also probably stimulate the improvement of more than the usual extent of inside residence property this summer. Rents for a good medium class of dwellings are still very high, and, unless there is a large amount of building, will continue so, but even if there should be twice as much building in this line as appears to be projected now, there is less danger of dwellings remaining vacant than stores or offices. There is always somebody, in a city like this, to occupy every dwelling at some rate of rent. The increase in the number of houses to rent seems to induce an increase of tenants, and, in fact, does draw strangers from other places who would otherwise be deterred from coming by the high rents.

Sales of houses and lots of from $3,000 to $6,000, have been quite active. Acre property firm. There is considerable inquiry for property in the region of Brighton, and also south of it, on account of the new 'bus lines, and Mr. McCormick's reaper-factory, and other manufacturing interests in that direction.

Property on the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, has advanced during the last year quite rapidly, and very extensive improvements have recently been made in the region of Wicker Park. Messrs. A. & L. S. Pierce have erected twenty two-story frame dwelling-houses on their addition near Milwaukee avenue. The pavement on this avenue is now being laid, and the cars will soon run to North avenue.

Clarke, Layton & Co. sold at auction on the ground at Hyde Park, last Saturday, fifty-four lots, situated between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on Adams, Jefferson, and Washington streets. The total sales amounted to $105,153.16, which is an average of about $58 per foot. Prices ranged from $44 to $68 per foot. Every lot sold was a bona-fide sale, the parties purchasing having complied with all the conditions, and have made the first payment. The property was first-class, and those investing have no doubt done well. Messrs. Clarke, Layton & Co. will also offer at public auction on the ground, June 18, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., the choice residence and business property situated on Drexel avenue boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue. This property on Drexel avenue varies from 250 to 332 feet in depth, situated joining James Stinson's fine residence on the north. This property is the most desirable residence property about Chicago, and parties proposing to invest should examine the advertisement in another column.

Elison & Foster will sell at public auction, on the ground, eighty lots at Englewood, located between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth streets, within two blocks of the Normal School, on to-morrow (Monday), June 16, commencing at 1 o'clock. On Thursday next the same parties will sell on the ground, at public auction, sixty-six lots of boulevard property fronting on Sacramento, Park, and Central Park boulevard, sale commencing at 3 o'clock. On Wednesday next the same parties will sell at public auction on the ground the real estate of the Chicago Land Company, which consists chiefly of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for use, located between the North Branch of the Chicago River and Ogden Canal; also, at the same time, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity adapted to business purposes, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. This will be the largest and most important sale of real estate property that has ever occurred in Chicago, amounting in the aggregate to about $2,000,000.

C. C. Thayer & Co. sold at public auction, on last Tuesday, thirty lots situated on Milwaukee avenue and Humboldt boulevard. The prices ranged from $10 to $26 per front foot, terms one-third cash and balance in one, two, and three years. The day was unpleasant, but the sale is regarded as fair, but not as good as was expected. Lots fronting on Milwaukee avenue sold for from $10 to $15 per foot, and from $18 to $26 on the boulevard.

Among the sales recorded is that made by Phinney & Lombard of entire block on northwest corner West Kinzie street and St. Louis avenue, $18,000. Also, five lots in same block, fronting boulevard, $8,000, which is about $65 per front foot. Active inquiry for property in this vicinity.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, June 14: City property—Number of sales, 140; consideration, $762,104. North of city limits—Number of sales, 2; consideration, $12,000. South of city limits—number of sales, 30; consideration, $249,275. West of city limits—Number of sales, 6; consideration, $37,900. Total sales, 178. Total consideration, $1,061,279.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,703	4,426	7,116	7,922
Wheat, bu	105,710	21,745	88,252	3,525
Corn, bu	188,188	211,130	279,093	311,029
Oats, bu	86,660	161,730	288,934	39,295
Rye, bu	2,149	1,385	19,526	750
Barley, bu	1,100	1,250	750	1,280
Grass seed, lbs	13,850	30,690	....	1,253
Flax seed, lbs	1,159	22,860	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	65,500	16,500	42,142	788
Cured meats, lbs	61,830	151,460	288,758	319,132
Beef, brls	....	38	201	36
Pork, brls	....	....	10	35
Lard, lbs	3,960	16,780	58,500	25,920
Tallow, lbs	22,670	21,320	....	....
Butter, lbs	86,929	121,690	39,835	62,148
Live hogs, No	4,634	6,095	4,801	6,365
Cattle, No	3,908	1,837	3,686	3,514
Sheep, No	926	687	211	....
Hides, lbs	120,592	150,430	30,500	34,340
Highwines, brls	306	173	258	185
Wool, lbs	103,870	392,580	188,200	105,413
Potatoes, bu	1,461	5,493	1,022	120
Lumber, m feet	11,001	6,463	3,237	2,559
Shingles, m	3,080	1,640	1,601	2,705
Lath, m	680	626	310	223
Salt, brls	3,060	....	2,196	2,035

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,792 bu wheat; 330 bu corn; 1,997 bu oats; 356 bu rye. Withdrawn for do during the past week, 8,237 bu wheat; 16,383 bu corn; 9,941 bu oats; 2,483 bu rye; 1,830 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 162 cars wheat; 438 cars corn; 5,800 bu No. 2 do and 12,000 bu rejected do by canal; 51 cars oats; 10,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 4 cars rye. Total (655 cars), 289,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	June 7, 1873.	June 14, 1873.	June 15, 1872.
Flour, brls	44,389	48,317	35,953
Wheat, bu	333,620	454,380	123,065
Corn, bu	848,825	1,191,840	1,416,440
Oats, bu	909,822	766,230	862,732
Rye, bu	23,500	27,717	8,407
Barley, bu	12,755	8,060	13,370
Live hogs, No	69,290	31,632	57,204
Cattle, No	19,368	22,610	16,605
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	37,487	39,346	41,006
Wheat, bu	290,952	387,771	97,189
Corn, bu	1,001,770	1,125,326	1,638,695
Oats, bu	691,800	855,267	273,695
Rye, bu	7,587	73,227	12,361
Barley, bu	16,244	3,201	22,009
Live hogs, No	51,427	35,645	48,597
Cattle, No	15,458	18,230	12,639

HOT CORN.

The announcement by advertisement this morning, that 23,360 bu of No. 2 corn in the Northwestern Elevator had become hot, seemed to take commercial men by surprise. Many operators have talked as if they were afraid of it; but the probabilities are, that no one expected that the corn inspected as No. 2 under the new regime would get out of condition. It is due to all parties concerned to call attention to the fact that the amounts and dates of the advertised receipts show that the corn in question was received from canal at the very time so much hubbub was raised about the rigidity of our grain inspection. It seems probable that the inspectors were somewhat troubled in spirit at the hullabaloo, and unwittingly, or unwillingly, toned down their inspection to suit the clamorers. The result is before us. It shows that the inspectors were all right, if they had been let alone, and it certainly proves that they are not to blame for other than the lack of a sufficient amount of backbone. It may not be out of place to suggest that a meeting be called of parties interested to declare that there shall be no such thing as hot corn within the State of Illinois. Such a proceeding would be equally sensible as organized fault-finding because rejected corn has been so graded by the inspectors.

We need only add that there is nothing to show that our railroad corn is in any danger of becoming heated. It is sound now, and will probably continue so.

THE VESSEL AGENTS.

Our remarks this morning on the association of a vessel and insurance agency in one individual, were warmly indorsed by a great number of operators on 'Change. It seems that so great a nuisance had the practice become last year, that several shippers resolved not to take vessels from the double dealers if they could procure them elsewhere. And it is just as bad this year, both on steam and sail room. The agents of some lines habitually refuse to charter vessels unless they can also have the placing of insurance on the cargo; and have been known to take off as much as ½c per bu from the freight rate in consideration thereof. It is well that the owners of vessels should know how their interests are attended to by the men employed as their agents. If they were once made aware of the facts in the case they would soon effect a radical change, by severely letting alone the Judases who sell them for less than the traditional thirty pieces of silver.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again weak to-day, and many were dull, owing to a scarcity of buyers; which was largely due to reported weakness in New York and Liverpool, which made our shipping movement exceedingly light. The grain receipts were liberal.

In the market for staple and fancy dry goods the changes were few and unimportant. There seemed to be a little more activity in the demand for brown and bleached cottons, and for light summer fabrics, but, aside from this, trade was devoid of animation, and the quoted prices were not adhered to with a remarkable degree of firmness. Groceries were again quoted quiet, sugar being the only article in the list in which there was any appearance of activity. Notwithstanding there is a good and steadily-increasing demand for sugars, the excessive supply keeps prices weak, and in As, Bs, and Cs we note an ⅛c decline. Coffees are reported firmer East, but here there seems to be but little confidence in the permanence of prices, and fair orders are being filled at a concession from the quotations. Rice, soaps, and syrups ruled steady. Pepper advanced another ½c in sympathy with New York, where a "corner" is being worked. The butter and cheese markets presented no new features, a quiet feeling prevailing, and prices favoring buyers. Stocks of both of these staples are increasing, and the tendency of the latter is to a lower range of prices. The fish market was firm for saltwater descriptions, but was weak and lower for white fish and trout. Dried fruits were moving to a moderate extent at yesterday's prices. The general feeling was easy, prunes alone showing strength. There was an entire absence of any appearance of activity in the hide and leather markets, and prices were not subjected to any change. Hay continues in full supply, and was again weak and unsettled. Oils ruled steady and firm at 18⅛@19c for carbon; at 73c for extra lard; $1.00@1.05 for linseed; 87c for whale, and 55@56c for turpentine.

At the wholesale lumber market there was a good supply of lumber, and a fair demand, prices ruling about the same as they have done for the past few days. The yard trade was good at unchanged prices. The market for brick, lime, cement, &c., was without new feature, the demand, as compared with the supply of materials, is light, and prices are rather weak, especially for brick. Metals, iron, nails, and naval-stores were unchanged. The dealers in broom-corn report an active trade, and an advance is noted in hurl, inside green, and pale red corn; the market is firm, particularly for the superior grades, as they are in limited stock. Wool remains quiet and unchanged. New is coming in, but there is not enough doing to establish quotations. Seeds were inactive and nominal. Green fruits were in demand, oranges, being very scarce, were held higher. Small fruit was in moderate request, at lower prices. Vegetables were plenty and easier. Choice chickens sold at former prices, but inferior stock and turkeys were rather slow. Eggs were dull at 12@13c.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the price of the past few days. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were rather less active, and a shade easier at yesterday's rates till towards the close, when they fell off about ⅛c, closing at 5⅛@5⅜c for corn, and 6@6⅛c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 11⅛c for corn to Kingston or Oswego. A total of 10 charters was reported (including one last evening) which will carry out 245,000 bu corn and 75,000 bu oats. Through freights by lake and rail per 100 lbs were quoted at 45c to New England points, and 40c to New York.

Provisions were dull and little better than nominal, with an easier feeling in the speculative articles, though live hogs were in light supply and again higher. Mess pork was quoted about 5c per brl lower, lard 5c per 100 lbs lower, and meats unchanged. There is no demand for several days past, except for meats, and they are wanted at prices considerably below the views of holders. There is some disposition to trade in the more deferred pork options; but buyers and sellers are wide apart. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.70@15.75; do seller July, $15.85@15.90; do seller August, $16.00@16.05; do seller September, $16.25@16.50; do seller December, $14.00 asked; lard, cash or seller June, $8.35@8.40; do seller July, $8.40@8.45; do seller August, $8.60@8.65; summer do, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9⅛@11⅛c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6⅞c for shoulders; 8⅝@8⅞c for short ribs; and 8⅞@8⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6⅞c. English meats, 8⅝@8⅞c for short ribs; 8⅞@8⅞c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7⅛c for shoulders; 9⅛c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear, and 13@14⅛c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 50 brls mess pork at $15.85; 50 brls do (summer) at $15.50; 65 brls do (old) at $15.00; 250 tcs lard at $8.35.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this port for the week ending June 12, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg June 12	1,242	2,410	465	23,000	696,000
Same week '72	1,608	3,927	1,720	171,000	598,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	196,262	174,318	67,019	38,519,414	153,679,742
Same time '71-'72	94,507	159,377	68,883	21,161,061	97,281,213

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 6 bxs, 50 tcs; short rib, — bxs; short clear, 24 bxs; long clear, 357 bxs; long rib, 52 bxs; Cumberlands, 50 bxs; Stretfords, 77 bxs; Staffordshire, — bxs; South Staffordshire, 51 bxs; long hams, 151 bxs; Birmingham, 23 bxs; Irish cut, — bxs; bacon, 225 bxs; Staffordshire hams, — bxs; clear backs, 5 bxs; bellies, 15 bxs and 1,954 pcs; pigs' tongues, 14 brls; beef, 191 brls; beef hams, 462 brls; tallow, 855 brls; grease, 200 pkgs; salted round middles, 624 pcs.

Flour was dull and heavy, in sympathy with a like feeling in New York, and local weakness in wheat. Trading was almost entirely confined to local buyers. Dealers quoted prices as unchanged. Sales were reported of 300 brls spring extras at $6.75, part Tryon, and part Athlete; 350 brls do on private terms; 83 brls spring superfines at $4.12½; 182 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls do (low) at $3.12½; 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,140 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $8.50 on track. The following were the asking prices, which could undoubtedly be shaded in some cases fully 25c per brl:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.10	@ 4.50
Bran	8.00	@ 8.75

Wheat was rather more active but weak, averaging 1½c lower, the greatest decline being in the more deferred options. Present deliveries were kept up by the scarcity of cash wheat, and the knowledge that there are still many June options yet unsettled, but all else was heavy. Liverpool was early reported dull and lower, and there would seem to be but little chance of a speedy reaction there, as the shipments for that port from New York were about 960,000 bu during the week, which total is swelled to more than 1,400,000 bu by the shipments from other ports of the United States and Canadas. Of course New York was heavy, and the better crop prospects, with larger receipts here, naturally caused a further drop, which was taken advantage of by many of the shorts to fill in. Nevertheless the market dragged all through, with only an occasional spasm of steadiness, as sellers were more numerous than buyers, and a good many seemed rejoiced at the opportunity of "jumping on to it." The shippers operated very sparingly, confining their purchases to a few car lots. Seller the month opened at $1.21¼, declined to $1.20, and closed at $1.20¼. Seller July sold at $1.17@1.19, closing at $1.17¼. Seller June and July sold at $1.17½; seller August at $1.12½@1.14¼, and seller the year at $1.08@1.08½. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.20¼. No. 1 spring was quoted at $1.27; No. 3 do closed at $1.11, and rejected do at 95c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27; 3,600 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.22½; 1,200 bu do at $1.22; 6,000 bu do at $1.21½; 3,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 1,500 bu do at $1.21⅛; 7,200 bu do at $1.21; 3,600 bu do at $1.20⅞; 5,600 bu do at $1.20¾; 6,400 bu do at $1.20; 7,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11½; 2,800 bu do at $1.11; 5,600 bu rejected spring at 96c; 2,400 bu do at 95c; 800 bu by sample at $1.31. Total, 58,400 bu.

Corn was dull and weak, declining 2c per bu from the lowest rates of Friday, under a rather heavy pressure to sell, with very few buyers. The advices from other points had little effect upon the market, which was influenced almost entirely by local considerations. The proprietors of the Northwestern Elevator advertised this morning that all the No. 2 corn in that house was hot, and, though the quantity was but small (23,360 bu) the announcement had a most depressing effect, as many operators feared that other houses will be posted within a few days. We have stated what appear to be the facts in the case in a preceding paragraph. The effect was at once seen in the dropping of the price of cash corn to 3c below the price for July delivery, though that option weakened, and the present month is half over. It was really difficult to dispose of cash corn at any price, as the shippers were out of the market, and capital was not tempted even by the widened margin to take hold of the current receipts to carry against options to deliver in future months. There was not very much offering in options, especially not from those who would have had to go short in selling, as a great many reflected that the market is already at a very low point, for a year in which the balance of (not Old) probabilities is in favor of no more than about half a crop. But the short interest were not generally inclined to fill in, preferring to await the chances of a still further decline; hence little was done, the day being one of the dullest of the season. Seller August was the option principally dealt in; it opened at 38⅜c, advanced to 39c, and declined to 38c, closing at 38⅛c. Seller July sold at 34⅛@35⅛c, closing at 34⅛c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 32@33c, closing at 32⅛c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at about 34c, and rejected 28c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 35c; 3,200 bu do at 34⅛c; 4,800 bu do at 34⅛c; 26,800 bu do at 34⅛c; 4,800 bu do at 34⅛c; 17,200 bu do at 34c; 10,000 bu do at 33c; 15,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 30,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 35,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 32c; 5,800 bu do at 35c afloat; 1,600 bu No. 1 at 36⅛c; 27,600 bu rejected at 28⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 28c; 4,000 bu do at 30c afloat; 5,200 bu no grade at 23c; 800 bu do at 22c; 800 bu ears at 33c. Total, 228,800 bu.

Oats were active and weak, declining ½c further, under a rather heavy pressure to sell options for next month, which constituted the bulk of the trading. Parties in Ohio and Indiana who have held a great many oats here for several weeks past, were selling out yesterday and to-day. Seller July opened at 28c, advanced to 28⅛c, and declined to 27⅝c at the close. Seller August sold at 27⅛@28c. Seller the month, or regular, was quiet at 26¾@27c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu at 27⅛c; 40,600 bu (part fresh receipts) at 27c; 15,000 bu at 26⅝c; 6,000 bu at 27c, afloat; 4,200 bu rejected at 24c; 5,400 bu do at 23⅛c. Total, 77,800 bu.

Rye was dull and easier, in sympathy with other grain, though opening with a show of firmness. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 61⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 61c; 400 bu by sample at 68c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Barley was inactive, and nominally unchanged. We quote No. 2 at 65@68c; No. 3 at 50@55c; and rejected at 30@35c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In view of the important questions now at issue regarding the Board of Trade and the relation in which it stands towards its members, it seems proper that all sides should be fully discussed.

It is not charged by any one that the Board desires to act unjustly towards any of its members, and it is only necessary to name its officials, where these gentlemen are known, to establish the question of their good faith. The members as a body are not only equally free from imputation on this score, but are conspicuous for liberality; and in the main for a lack of all personal feeling in the handling of questions arising amongst them.

A Board of Trade in a city through which passes annually over one hundred millions of bushels of grain, besides millions of dollars worth of other products, must, with the growth of the country tributary to it, assume enormous proportions; and draw towards it from all quarters a membership cosmopolitan in its character.

In such an institution it is to be expected that questions will from time to time arise touching the legality of some action; and parties who may fancy their rights at any time to be abridged will now and then appear, and test the correctness of such action: such proceeding, however, where not known to be malicious, arousing no sentiments of hostility, but rather those of friendly antagonism.

Now as to the power of the Board to pass rules, by-laws, etc. The impression seems to be general that there is no limit to this power, and that *any* rule passed by a majority vote is valid. If this statement be considered too broad, it certainly approximates so closely to the fact that but few will be found who can qualify it. As the recent discussions have thrown some light on this subject, many of the members have discovered, or at all events think they have discovered, where this limit is; and this side of the question is briefly stated as follows:

The Board of Trade is a corporate body, with *only* such powers as are granted by its charter. Having the express right to pass rules and by-laws by virtue of this charter, such rules become in effect statutory, and bind its members precisely as though they were legislative enactments. It is a public corporation, and should receive into its membership any applicant whose business either requires the facilities afforded by the organization, or who might be benefited by such a connection, even to a limited degree. It is not meant that all persons have a right to membership; as lawyers, doctors, or others, who might with propriety be admitted, could not perhaps show their claims to the benefits of the institution. But any dealer in the products usually changing hands on the Board has a right there, unless he be legally disqualified.

Now, as this Board exists independently of its members, as membership is not conferred by the vote of the body, but may be claimed as a right by every person legally qualified; and as this right is derived solely from the people, through the Legislature, the question is pertinent: Can a rule or by-law be valid which reverses well-established principles of the common law, or in any manner abridges the rights of citizens? For instance: A grain-dealer with ample capital applies for admission. He is received. It is expected that a body chartered for the purpose of fostering and promoting trade in the great staples of the West must require that upon entering this association, established by law, having no existence unless under the law, a man must encounter the difficulties always attendant upon a discretionary power to oust him from his business and confiscate his franchise in the settlement of questions involving judicial discrimination? On the contrary, is he not entitled to the protection of the law of the State which brought the institution into existence, and outside of which it has no legal status? Is it reasonable to require a compulsory assent to *any* rules passed by it even should they be in direct antagonism to well-established principles of law? If it is said that his assent is not compulsory, and that he can join or not as he pleases, it may be answered that he has a right to join if legally qualified, and, if illegal rules are a bar to his entry, this corporation, instead of being a public benefit, may be considered a chartered monopoly: which is nowhere claimed. In short, must a man, having a legal right to admission, be obliged to surrender many of his other legal rights in order to enjoy this right?

It may then be asked, what becomes of the power granted by the charter to make such rules, &c., as it may think proper? The answer to this question might clearly be that, while the Board has the right to make rules for the transaction of ITS business—without limit, except as to their legality—it has no authority to make rules for the regulation of other people's business. How a member may make a contract, how deliver or receive upon such contract, at what time of the day or night he shall make or fulfill it, whether he waive, tender, or insist upon it, cannot be questions for his neighbors to decide; and whether these neighbors are natural or artificial persons, would seem to be a question of no importance. There are legal questions to be settled, when necessary, by the parties interested. They have no relation to a corporator's duty as such. If legal default raises an issue as to his corporate duty, who shall declare his liability to discipline?

The Board is not an association which confers membership. The membership is conferred by the people, through the charter, and can only be legally confiscated; therefore, any rules which abridge the legal rights of citizens, for the abuse of which the penalty prescribed is disfranchisement, may well be carefully considered before their passage. It has yet to be determined that a qualification, precedent to entering an organization created by law, is the surrender of the right of legal protection afforded to rich and poor alike in all civilized communities.

Without a charter there is no limit to the power of an association to restrain its members in the exercise of their rights; and why? Because such an association, conferring membership, has the right to withdraw it whenever it sees fit under its rules, *whatever these rules may be*. But a corporate body does not confer membership. Therefore, to oust a member, his fellow corporators must proceed to take from him legally that which he has legally acquired. B.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was very little trading either in wheat or corn. The former was unchanged, closing at $1.20¼ seller the month, and $1.17⅛@1.17¼ seller July. Corn was firmer, closing at 35⅛c seller July, and [illegible] seller August. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand, at $1.80@1.85.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report an active trade, prices having advanced for hurl, inside green, and pale red. There is very little hurl in the market; in fact, the supply of everything that brings over 4@4½c is pretty well reduced. The lower grades are in fair stock. Following are the revised quotations: No. 1 hurl, 7@8½c; No. 1 stock braid, 5½@6½c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 3 do, 3½@4c; inside green, 4@5c; do red tip, 3½@4½c; do pale and red, 2½@3½c.

BUTTER—The market was quiet, and rather weak. Neither local nor outside buyers were operating to more than a fair extent, and holders generally seemed willing to concede a little where, by pursuing this course, sales could be effected. Stocks are increasing. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 18@22c; medium to good, 15@17c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in connection with the bagging market. Trade was quiet all around, and the general market was by no means strong. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice beans were in good demand for shipment, and very scarce. Other grades and peas were dull. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.75; do mediums, $2.50@2.55; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no change to note, except the discount on window glass is now 55@60 per cent. Brick, lime, etc., meet with a moderate inquiry, prices being weak and irregular. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@28.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 55@60 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	...	45.00

COOPERAGE—The trading is still of a limited character, and prices are but little better than nominal. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; sawed, do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, 30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—Sold to a moderate extent at the prices current earlier in the week. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Elgin factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—This market remains inactive at nominally unchanged rates. Consumers are still holding off for lower prices, and no doubt will continue this course until the upward movement begins. It is now pretty generally conceded that prices will not reach as low a point as last season, dealers generally entertaining the opinion that $9.00 will be the lowest quotation for Lackawanna. The *Coal and Iron Record* says: "We fail to see why any one should hold off longer from buying. An advance in July rates is certain to occur, and at the same time the season is fast wearing away, and the time is quickly approaching when all must be supplied. Comparing the price of coal with any other commercial article, particularly considering the value of the lands, capital invested, cost of mining, and preparation, and the great distance of the coal-fields from business centres, coal is the lowest in price of all. Then why should merchants hesitate to stock up? Consumers are a little at fault in the tardiness of their orders, and this arises from the fact of their having bought coal a year or two back at about $1 per ton less than the price now ruling. Those who have procrastinated from month to month will find it difficult to come to a conclusion to buy now. Yet there is nothing more sure in this world than that if they further put the matter off, they will pay dearly for it." We quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $8.50; Minonk, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in fair supply and moderate local demand, prices being weak at 12@13c. Sales include 50 cases at 13c; 2,500 doz and 85 cases at 12½c; 1,000 doz at 12c.

FEATHERS—Were saleable at full prices. The arrivals are very light. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese at 77@78c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 85@87c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—Whitefish and trout were again weak, and we drop our quotations another 25c per ½ brl. Mackerel and cod are scarce, and are exceedingly firm. Other descriptions ruled steady: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 2 do, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The fruit market presented the same general features as on the preceding days of the week. Business was slack, and for most descriptions the prevalent feeling was easy. We make no change in our quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 10½@11c; raisins, $2.30@2.40; Zante currants, 7¼@7½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 5@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 5@5½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges are very scarce and the few cases offering sell readily at $10.00@12.00. Lemons are also in light stock and higher; now quoted firm at $9.00@10.00. Sugar-loaf pineapples sold at $4.00 per doz and choice bananas at $8.00 per bunch. Strawberries were plenty and rather slow of sale; they are coming in quite freely from St. Joseph, Mich.; choice fruit is offered at 25c. Apples, fair to choice, $2.50@4.50 per brl. Lemons, $9.00@10.00. Oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@8.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 10@14c per quart. Strawberries, 15@25c. Cherries, 18@25c. Raspberries, 30@35c.

HOPS—Were unchanged. Quotable at 25@45c for Western.

GROCERIES—Very little improvement was noticeable in the demand for groceries, the inquiry being chiefly for small parcels to complete assortments. The only article in which there was anything like an active movement was sugars, but they were weak all around, while As, Bs, and Cs were quoted "off" an ⅛c. Coffees were dull and could be bought at a concession from the quotations. Soaps, syrups, candles, and starch were steady, and prices were firm, and pepper advanced another ½c. We now quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22¾@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24¼@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¾@25½c; do, prime, 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@13c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@12c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10¼@10½c; extra C, 10⅛@10¼c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10¼c; yellow C, 10@10⅛c; choice brown, 10@10⅛c; prime do, 9½@9⅞c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do, prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 7¾@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Continues weak and declining. The receipts during the past few days have largely exceeded the demand, and, until the present overplus is disposed of, no improvement in prices can reasonably be looked for. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $12.00@13.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain inactive at about former quotations: Green city butchers', 9c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The weak feeling in regard to common iron continues, and prices are shaded to some extent. Steel and Norway iron is firm. Trade is moderate. We repeat:

Iron	4 3-10	@ 4 4-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		22c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		21c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—Only a limited amount of sales was accomplished, and values were nominally unchanged. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is moderately active, the quoted prices being fully sustained.

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $29.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Sell readily at $5.00 rates, with 12½c off. We quote: 10@60d per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do $8.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—A fair steady trade exists at the prices following: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Prices were without quotable change, most oils ruling steady and firm at the annexed range: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55@56c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in good request, and were steadily held at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG-IRON—Was firm and fairly active at the quotations following: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@55.00; Tuscarawas, $50.00; Massillon, $50.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—Chickens in good condition met with a fair inquiry at $3.00@3.50 for spring, and $4.00@4.50 for old. Turkeys sold at 13c. Sales were reported of 5 coops turkeys at 12c; 10 coops chickens at $4.50; 9 coops do at [illegible]; 3 coops at $4.00; 15 coops spring at $3.00@3.50; 6 coops [illegible] at $2.00.

POTATOES—The scarcity of new potatoes continues. They are quoted at $4.00@5.00 per brl. Old potatoes sold at 45@50c on track, and 53c delivered.

SEEDS—Were inactive and nominally unchanged. Timothy is quotable at $3.00@4.10; clover, $4.50@5.00; flax, $1.90@2.00; millet, 75@90c; Hungarian, $1.00@1.10. A sale was reported of 6 bags Hungarian at $1.00.

SALT—Was in continued good demand, and steady at the prices following: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—We continue to quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuea, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was unchanged:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains steady at the following prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in liberal supply, and the dealers, in order to close out, were willing to accept lower prices. We quote: Peas, $1.00@1.75 per bu; string beans, $2.00@2.50 per bu; cucumbers, 35@75c per doz; new onions, per brl, $5.00@5.50; spinach, 75c@$1.00 per brl; radishes, 20@25c; squash, 5@6c per lb; asparagus, 75@90c; pie-plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 50c@$1.00 per brl; cabbage, $1.25@1.50 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, 40@50c per doz; carrots, 40@50c; Bermuda onions, $3.50@4.00 per box; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per box, or $4.00 per bu; carrots, 45c.

WOOL—The situation is about the same. New wool is still unquotable. Prices for old are weak and in the buyer's favor:

Tub, washed, extra medium	49@50c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@48c
Common dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	29@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@28c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c
Burry wool 10@20c less	

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, June 14.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,599	5,360	303
Tuesday	3,566	5,478	476
Wednesday	4,309	7,558	1,760
Thursday	3,553	6,587	551
Friday	3,908	4,634	926
Saturday	1,300	5,600	359
Total	22,235	35,217	4,375
Last week	20,354	65,364	5,329
Week before last	20,381	54,669	3,723
Week ending May 24	17,805	48,575	5,421
Total, four weeks	80,775	203,825	18,848
Since Jan. 1, 1873	367,815	1,866,476	164,345
Same time in 1872	305,060	1,362,261	170,630
Increase	62,755	504,215	....
Decrease	....	....	6,285

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,354	2,038	280
Tuesday	1,844	6,545	230
Wednesday	2,976	6,438	401
Thursday	2,600	6,690	661
Friday	3,686	4,801	211
Total	12,460	26,512	1,783
Last week	16,113	52,150	456
Week before last	17,646	41,911	1,116

CATTLE—The most notable features of the cattle market during the past week were the marked deterioration in the quality of the stock sent forward, and the consequent depreciation in values. Although there were many fine droves, and some that would compare favorably with any offered here this season, the *average* was the poorest for many weeks, the increase in cows, rough half-fattened steers and common Texas cattle being very pronounced, while in the upper grades there was a corresponding diminution. Consequently while the demand for the latter has steadily equaled the supply at quite as remunerative prices as prevailed at the close of the previous week, the former steadily accumulated in the sale pens and the course of prices was as steadily downward. In not a few instances sales of common stock were reported at ½c decline from the ruling rates of last week, but the average reduction will not, perhaps, exceed a ¼c. The decline at all events was severe enough to insure a loss to a majority of those who were so unfortunate as to have half-fattened cattle on sale. If anything like the present rate of supply is maintained—and indications are favorable for continued heavy receipts—prices must still further recede, and, if drovers would escape disastrous losses, their operations during the next few weeks should be characterized by cool judgment and something more than ordinary caution. In addition to the liberal receipts of common natives, large numbers of Texas cattle are now coming forward, and, as the demand for such is at all times restricted, there can be but one opinion as to the immediate future of prices. Sales of Texas cattle have taken place at $3.00@3.75 for through droves, and at $4.00@5.25 for common to choice lots wintered North. Stockers are still inquired for, but feeders insist upon lower prices, and $3.50@4.75 may be given as the current rates. New milch cows are dull at former quotations. Veal calves sell at $3.50@5.50, as to quality.

Trade was dull from the opening to the close. Buyers had their orders pretty well filled, and did not seem inclined to make further purchases save where inducements, in the shape of concessions, were held out. Including fresh receipts, there were some 6,000 head in the yards, and the larger portion will have to be carried over to next week. Sales were at $3.00@4.75 for Texas cattle; at $3.50@4.75 for butchers' stock; at $3.50@4.50 for stockers; and $4.75@5.90 for common to extra shipping beeves. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	5.90@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.35@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.60@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@5.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	3.00@3.50

HOGS—With a supply of little more than half as many hogs as arrived during last week, the market has recovered from the extreme dullness and depression then prevalent. With an average daily run of less than 6,000 head, sellers were enabled to keep the pens cleared of stock, and under a steady strong demand a buoyant tone has pervaded the market from the opening to the close. Prices have gradually worked upward from day to day, until we now find them fully 60@65c higher than on Saturday last, or 75@80c higher than the lowest point reached last week.

To-day the market opened active and firm, and before noon had advanced a good 20c, as compared with yesterday's quotations, prices going to $4.50@5.00, where they were thoroughly sustained to the close. Buyers competed briskly for the offerings, and the entire supply—consisting of about 5,600—was readily absorbed at $4.50@4.65 for poor to common; at $4.70@4.80 for medium, and at $4.85@5.05 for good to choice. Whether or not these relatively higher prices shall be sustained, of course, chiefly depends upon the character of the supply. There is no doubt that any considerable increase in the receipts would be taken advantage of by buyers to force a decline, and Western shippers perhaps can not do better than to keep this fact in view. Among to-day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
112	243	$4.75	56	262	$5.00	27	231	$4.70
116	262	4.80	52	255	4.65	46	267	4.75
56	230	4.85	62	200	4.70	51	261	4.70
46	211	4.85	59	229	4.65	45	263	4.65
104	260	4.70	54	260	4.85	54	227	4.70
42	206	4.95	123	298	4.70	54	299	4.70
67	184	5.05	56	209	4.75	58	236	4.60
55	217	4.75	53	303	4.70	55	216	4.70
206	224	4.80	80	211	5.00	20	330	4.80
46	200	5.00	23	222	4.70	51	200	4.90
35	208	4.70	37	256	4.65	41	263	4.65
56	218	4.80						

SHEEP—There has been fair activity in the sheep trade, at prices not differing materially from those current a week ago. Shippers and local butchers competed, and the daily arrivals were well taken up at $3.00@3.75 for poor to common; at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to really choice. Lambs have sold all the way from $1.50 per head for poor to $3.50 for choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14.

The receipts were liberal to-day, and the market was fairly active, nearly all the cargoes offering having changed hands. Most of the sellers could not find it convenient to report their sales, but as far as known prices ruled about the same as on Friday. Piece stuff sold at $9.00@9.50, the latter price for Manistee. Coarse mixed cargoes at $9.50, and common boards at $10.00@11.00. Good to choice strips and boards were steady at $14.00@16.00, and the latter price was paid for mill run, from Grand Haven. Lath are quotable at $2.00@2.15; shingles at $3.00, and No. 1 do at $1.00. The following sales were reported:

Schr Jenny Lind, from Grand Haven, 96,057 ft mill run lumber at $16.00. Prop Menominee, from Green Bay, 247 m "A" shingles at $3.00; 100 m No. 1 do at $1.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50@3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $3.35@3.50; Menominee, $2.50@2.75; Pentwater, $2.25@2.50; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00@2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

A fair business was transacted at the yards, at about the same range of prices. The receipts of common lumber are liberal, and prices for green rule easy, though without quotable change. Shingles on track are active and firm, $3.37½ being the prices for choice brands. Hardwood was in moderate demand. We again quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00	@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	[illegible]	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	....
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.50	@ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $18.00@22.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

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THE PULPIT.

Chicago Acquires Another Eminent Divine.

The Rev. Dr. McKaig Settles in This City.

His Yesterday's Discourse at the Ninth Presbyterian Church.

"The Church and Churches."

Among the recent acquisitions to the pulpit of this city is the Rev. Dr. McKaig, pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Ellis avenue. Previous to his coming he resided in California, where his influence was felt and greatly appreciated. Since taking charge of the Ninth Church the congregation has largely increased, and he bids fair to become as popular and useful here as he was in California. The subject of his discourse yesterday morning was "The Church and Churches." Taking for his text Acts xi., 2: "The tidings of these things came unto the ears of the Church which was in Jerusalem," he said:

THE SERMON:

The term Church in the Scriptures has both a generic and specific meaning. It is used to comprehend the whole sum of believers in Christ of every name, age, and language. This is the sense in which our Lord used it when he said, "Upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." This is the Church generic or catholic. The term is also used to denote particular communities and organizations of Christians discriminated from each other by some peculiarity of doctrine, order, form, or polity. This is the sense in which the Apostles used it when they spoke of "the Church which was at Jerusalem," "the Church of Ephesus," "the Church of Sardis," etc. These were evidently particular societies or denominational organizations into which Christianity early began to segregate itself. It is in this sense I now use the word.

There has ever been abroad, latent or avowed, a spirit hostile to religious organizations. We are told that established forms of worship, creeds, disciplines, and polities check the freedom of thought, hinder progress, and tend to reduce all minds to a dull uniformity. The truth, love, and spirit of Jesus cannot be shut up in any symbols, however large and generous, and what little men do manage to put into them soon stagnates like air confined in a dark cellar. It would be well for the men of the Church to discern the signs of the times, and throw away their old sheep-skin bottles before the new wine of modern thought bursts them. Better go out in the fresh, redolent air of the Sabbath morning to nature and breathe the spirit of the fields, hills, woods, and waters, instead of cramping one's self into narrow church pews, and taking his allowance of air through some ecclesiastical inhaling tube. Your creeds, catechisms, and liturgies may have done some good service in the childhood of religious history, and may still be useful to that class that never felt the thrill of new thought, but the men of science, literature, art, and commerce have long since out-grown the need of crutches. Sucking-bottles are for children, not men. How much of this flippant and bantering talk one may now hear. Every day the hint drops upon our ears that Christianity as a Church is dying out; that there is no enthusiasm for it any longer; that the best culture and talent of the times in outside of the Church, and means to stay there. Many, it is true, keep up a sort of respect for the old institution, out of traditional veneration, or from the force of habit acquired in early years; but it is plain they are feeling restive under the yoke, and would gladly be rid of the whole thing as an intolerable clog and hindrance. The whole face of Christendom is covered over with these ancient but decaying piles. Some of them have already crumbled into ruins, and are the abode of owls and other night-birds that hate the day. Others are still inhabited, but they are braced and patched like houses after an earthquake. Another severe shake of orthodoxy, and what a falling of chimneys, caving in of walls, and flying of brick-dust there will be! This anti-Church feeling sometime loses its temper, and speaks very ugly words in a very harsh tone. Let some denomination make a conscientious effort to preserve its identity by removing whatever may seem to traverse its notion of truth, order, and propriety, and what a loud cry we hear about dogmatic tyranny, the narrowness of sects, the stupidity of creeds. The spirit that would sneer at ordination vows, and trample wantonly upon ecclesiastical authority, is often, no doubt, merely a spruce Jacobinism that would set fire to all that is classic and venerable for the fun of seeing the blaze and giving the old folks a scare. But this prejudice against church rules and laws among candid, thinking men must come from a mistaken conception of their origin, nature, and design. In trying to contribute an item towards correcting this mistake, I shall champion no special creed, canon of authority, or mode of worship. I only desire to defend the right of each denomination, sect, or society to exist and do its own work in its own way.

I shall begin with the affirmation that it is the natural and inevitable tendency of Christianity to sphere itself into an external form, a visible embodiment, through the fellowship of believers. And this is just what we would anticipate from our knowledge of the laws of the world. No fact is more certain or universal than that all life is organific. Plant an acorn in favorable conditions, and the germ of vital energy, which no chemistry can find, will soon begin to develop itself into a fixed and palpable shape. The life-force assimilates from the soil, sunshine, shower, and dew, congenial elements, which it transforms into vegetable fibres and wooden textures. With noiseless levers earthen particles are quarried, and with invisible pulleys hoisted hundreds of feet into the air. It is a sort of building principle or carpenter force come into matter, and seeking to construct itself a house to live in. You may see the organizing law in operation upon a higher plane. A great truth slips into the world through the utterance of some gifted mind. It is a bare abstract thought, an intuition of the reason, an ideal born in the imagination. It has no shape, weight, nor visibility. It has no hands to dig, no feet to walk, no wings to fly. But that great truth has vitality. Plant it upon a goodly soil, and see how quickly it will sprout and grow and build itself into a school of philosophy, science, art, or politics. All who comprehend it are on the same plane and bound in the unity of one spirit. What is government but the political life, thought, and consciousness of a people come into objective shape and organization? Indeed, what is the universe but the creative thought of God projected into space and time? You may carry this illustration into all the details of physical and social realities, and everywhere it will be found true that it is the natural tendency of all the hidden forces to clothe themselves in organic shape, that life seeks birth into form. Christianity is no exception to this general law. It is a spiritual force entering into the consciences of men, and seeking to realize itself in organic shape. Our Lord gave his disciples no written charter to form a Church. He wrote no creed, drilled them in no rites of worship, drafted no models of ecclesiastical architecture. "Go preach the Gospel to every creature," was his only command. That is, go plant my truth, my word, my life, upon the consciousness of men. He well knew that this spiritual germ, once it fell upon a good soil, would speedily take root and build itself into an organized body. Souls on fire of God would kindle other souls, and, as flame lends to flame, so would all minds in sympathy with the same spirit and truth spontaneously flow into religious unities and societies. And this we actually find from history to have been the case. The resurrection has passed. The bodily form of Jesus has vanished from sight. The day of Pentecost has come. Devout Jews and strangers from all parts of the land are assembled at Jerusalem to commemorate the giving of the Law, and to offer their annual thanksgiving for the harvest. Peter, full of the Holy Spirit, preaches Christ crucified, risen from the dead, and ascended on high; and three thousand are converted and baptized. These converts, coming from different countries, and speaking in alien tongues, were unquestionably strangers to each other; but they are strangers no longer. Delighted with each other's society, warmed all alike by one flame of enthusiasm, they loved to meet together daily, in the temple, to sing and pray. They visited from house to house, with gladness breaking the bread of fellowship. In short, heated by the same great feeling, sharing in a kindred experience, they spontaneously melted into social unities,—a living organic association,—a homogeneous family. And here we catch sight of the spire of the first Christian organization emerging from the bosom of this great city. Such I conceive to be the true and simple philosophy of the origin of the Church. The growth and developments of Christianity into an organization is exactly analogous to the growth and development of the social instinct into law and government. The notion of a social contract as taught by Rousseau, that a tribe or clan of people, many ages ago, one day met under a shade tree, nominated one of their number as chairman of the meeting, and then made a motion that they would all agree henceforth to live together in social order for mutual protection, declaring that the "ayes" had it, was never anything more than a pretty conceit of the imagination. A law as old as that which made the world and balanced the stars into systems ordained that men should be globed into societies, communities, and government. By a kindred law the Christian consciousness seeks to realize itself in fellowship and orb itself out into history as a visible Church. The forms of political institutions may change. Representing the intelligent and moral state of a people, they must expand and improve with the growth of the life that warms and vitalizes them into existence. Hence, political institutions grow old and die. We are ever called upon to help carry some effete law, custom, and precedent out to burial. But the social force is co-enduring with humanity. The old fabric is only removed to make room for a better structure. So, too, the Church as a spiritual institution may ever be liable to change. It would be quite impossible to tuck away warm and snug the thought, culture, and faith of the present in the theological ideas and formulas of primitive times. Our "little systems have their day, and cease to be," but the organizing force of Christianity is constant and unchangeable. The outer form is conventional, a temporary convenience that perishes only that a temple more spacious and beautiful may take its place. A visible embodiment of Christianity, then, is an inevitable necessity. The ages will never out-grow the need of the Church. I will not ask you to follow me a step farther. It is the natural tendency of Christianity in assuming a historic revelation to develop into many forms and modes of expression. The Church generic will gradually become churches specific. It will segregate its individual unities into groups and classes. Each particular organization, while having many things in common, will be discriminated from each other, by giving special prominence to some form of polity notion about order or type of theological thought. And this, too, is just what the laws of nature would teach us to expect. It is in conformity with the uniform order of Divine operation. And what is that law of procedure? It is a process of growth or evolution, which Mr. Herbert Spencer has defined to be a movement from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, from the simple to the complex. If you are not already familiar with the principle, a few illustrations will make it plain. The seed you drop into the earth soon sprouts, and produces a stalk, branches, leaves, stems, flowers, and fruit. Here the simple passes into the complex. The infinite variety of summer-growths have all blossomed from one common life-principle, and all the countless tints and hues that bedeck the face of nature are the varied reflections of the solar ray. What innumerable forms, weights, and sizes, from an atom to a star, gravitation molds and builds. The vast and complicated movements of the heavenly bodies are the result of two balanced forces. Indeed, it is held by some that all the multiform shapes, sounds, combinations, and interplay of forces, and involved adjustments of material masses are the varied modification of three primal factors: matter, motion, and force. And when you ascend into the realm of human thought and action, you are still in the presence of this law. How vacant and empty a child's mind! So far as we can see, it is a bare, feeble sensation, clinging to the fragile stalk of life. And yet, what an infinite variety of thoughts, feelings, desires, and actions; and what diversified phases of experience may spring from that mind in a few years!

The savage state is a dull, tedious uniformity. The history of one generation will answer for all others. But the very moment the social life is quickened and begins to grow, this dreary sameness and simplicity is broken by the manifold. Arts, science, literature, law, and government soon enrich, adorn, and diversify the page of its history. The more a society goes up in culture and civilization, the more it multiplies variety in modes of life, trade, fashion, architecture, handicraft, and commerce. The most civilized and enlightened society is the most complicated and delicate in its mechanism. The more men think the more they differ. Hence the farther you travel back in history the more simple, unmixed, and uniform everything becomes until you reach savage life, which is the torpor, dreary inaction, and monotony of a desert. The farther you travel forward in history, the more complex the ways and diversified the aspect of things. And now notice that this tendency to the complex does not run into an inextricable medley and confusion, for a law of affinity plays in which sorts things that are alike from things that are unlike,—things that are similar from things that are dissimilar. It platoons animal and vegetable life into species and varieties. Even the unity of the human race runs out into races, tribes, and classes, often speaking different languages. Civilization ramifies into schools of art and science, diverse forms of government, variant political parties, industrial pursuits and professions, and these again split and divide into boards, guilds, rings, and corporations. The mercantile arrangements of great cities tend to fall into a sort of rank and file. The banks, jobbing-houses, railroad offices, insurance companies, and retail stores part off into separate streets and hover around special centres. Thus differentiation not only tends to the complex the heterogeneous, but also to order and system. I have thus minutely, and, perhaps, tiresomely, illustrated this law, because, in my estimation, it furnishes the only rational explication of the origin of sects and denominations, and their right to exist and maintain their individuality. Our Savior early gave us to understand that his life and truth should fall into the consciousness of men as a grain of mustard seed upon the soil—a small seed, apparently uniform and simple in its nature, but if enclosed a hidden germ destined to grow into a great tree with widely-spreading branches. That tree is the church universal and the branches the churches particular. And this running out of Christianity into various forms and societies was inevitable. Man as an intellectual being will try and give some account and explanation of this strange and regenerating force that has come into the world. Men will ask, and it cannot be helped, Who is Christ? Whence came He? What did He teach? What is the significance of His mission among men? Did He really work miracles and rise from the dead and ascend up into Heaven? Of what value as history are these records of His life and sayings? The very moment men begin to think about this new phase of religious consciousness, and try to analyze its nature, and theorize about its origin, they will begin to differ, and their differences will constitute the initial points of new religious societies. And just such a result, which all the analogies of nature teach us to anticipate, history actually verifies. In the second chapter of the acts of the Apostles we learn that the early Christians lived together and had all things in common. In the warm glow of pentecostal love and fellowship they disliked to separate. The church was a simplicity, a uniformity, a meet and joyous homogeneity, in those days. It had no creed, no form of government. It was simply a pleasant family bound in the unity of one feeling, aim, and desire. But this quiet and happy state of things could not last long. Christianity was not inertia, social statics, a fine fragrant sentimentalism that could live in the air. It was a fresh impulse of deific life, a mighty soul-quickening and renewing energy, and like all vital and dynamic agencies, it will start a movement among men that must take shape in visible forms and institutions. And now if you will cast your eyes forward a few months you will see this pleasant simplicity and harmony beginning to manifest signs of difference. Disparting ideas, divisive feelings are at work. Take one instance: Paul and Barnabas return to Jerusalem from their first missionary tour, and warmly reported what great success they had in preaching the Gospel to the Gentiles. But they did not receive the cordial welcome they expected. Instead of a vote of thanks for their zeal, there were many disposed to treat the report very coldly. Not fully weaned from Jewish rites and prejudices, they thought it was necessary that Gentile converts should be circumcised—a little propriety that Paul had neglected. Paul defended himself. Peter stoutly assailed him. The controversy waxed warm. Each had his personal adherents, and a division was the consequence. Thus at Jerusalem, in sight of the sepulchre and the cross, and among those who had so recently walked with Christ and fed upon His words, the spirit of denominationalism began to manifest itself. This disparting and divisive movement has traveled and widened through the whole history of Christianity down to the present day. Men go to the Bible to develop theology, rules of order, modes of discipline, just as they go to Nature to develop science. They soon part company in trying to explain the phenomena of nature. Why should it be thought strange they should disagree in many points of Biblical interpretation? Does it follow that all men will build houses after the same style of architecture because they go to the same quarry for material? And this state of things was evidently intended. Why did not our Savior throw his teachings into the form of a creed and draft a system of government? Why were not the Apostles inspired to draw up a compendious statement of the doctrines of Christianity, and fix the order of worship? What a deal of bitter feeling, heated strife, and sectarian hate it would have prevented. For the obvious reason that Christianity, as one of the social and educating forces of humanity, was ordained to fall into the same law of evolution that had built the world and piled up the laws, sciences, literature, and civilization of the ages. That is, it was intended to be a spiritual symplicity, passing through slow stages into variety,—a regenerating life-force, evolving itself into multiform shapes and institutions. As nebulous matter is supposed to have thrown off huge fragments which were rounded into planets and satellites, all moving in the same direction around the sun. So, too, Christianity, under a similar law of evolution, has thrown off sects, societies, or denominations, each moving in its special orbit around Christ, the central light of the world. Each of these particular churches may not be of the same worth. Some may be moving in orbits nearer the solar light than others, but all were intended to fill a place in the Christian system. The fact that they exist shows that there was need for them. Each one lies in the divine plan, has its special work to do, and cannot die until its mission is accomplished. When God has some great fact to publish he raises up some man a head taller than the rest, who can see and announce it. Thus Plato, Kepler, and Newton were the seers and prophets of new dispensations of thought in philosophy and science. When any old truth of Christianity has fallen into disuse and needs to be freshly spoken, or the time has come to let loose a new idea among men, God raises up an Augustine, Luther, Calvin, Wesley, or Channing to give it utterance. They may not have appreciated the importance of their work, and supposed they spoke from themselves, but the future historian will perceive that they were the chosen organs of the age, in whom the unseen and eternal forces were focalized. We call that group of men that gathers around the fire they have kindled to warm their thoughts and thaw their frozen zeal a sect, denomination, or church. It makes very little difference what you call them, they have a right to be there, and, so long as that fire glows upon the hearth, the world needs its light and heat.

We find it, then, to be the tendency of Christianity to develop into classes or collections of individuals, held in unity and harmony by some special theological idea or notion about order or polity. And the beauty and fitness of this arrangement is very apparent. It tends to promote the peace and quiet of a religious community, a state quite indispensable to its efficiency and prosperity. It classifies men according to their likes and preferences. Each one drops naturally into the society he feels most at home with. The man whose mental organization causes him to give special prominence to the doctrine of Divine Sovereignty and its collateral truths will easily slide into some branch of the Calvinistic school. If the freedom of the will, the power of unfettered choice, is the dominant thought in his mind, he will feel most at home with some member of the Armenian family. If he is partial to external order and impressive forms of worship, he will fall upon the bosom of Episcopacy. If he is more inclined to cultivate the ethical side of Christianity and cherish an "enthusiasm for humanity," he will find congenial society in the polite and select circle of Unitarians. Should there be a vein of mysticism in his nature, a love for the occult meaning of things in nature or the Word, he will most likely seek the fellowship of the Quakers or Swedenborgians. And may we not hope that each one who lives up to his best conviction of duty finds a hidden Christ, and, through prayer and trust, feels his way to God? But now mingle all these heterogeneous elements into one cauldron, and what a sputtering, splashing, and hissing of sounds there would be! Suppose you present a blank tablet, and allow every one to write his own theory on it and call it Christianity, what would be the result? "It is easy to see," says Dr. Hedge, "that Christianity, as a form of faith, would soon become extinct, overlaid with speculations of all who incline to speculate, with the visions of all who are given to dreams. The Christian Church, instead of the 'Bride of the Lord,' would become the harlot of every reformer who might wish to dally with her; the temple, instead of a fane for Christian worship, would become a Pantheon for all the divinities of all religions, or a pandemonium for every abortion of the human mind." Why, then, should we so often hear the bitter taunt of severity, meanness, and illiberality when some denomination shows a watchful anxiety to protect the ark of its religious convictions from spoliation. Harmony, order, and not bedlam and a madhouse of confusion, is all they seek.

And then it is only through this kind of associated effort that the successful diffusion of Christianity can be secured. Christianity is the only religion that possesses any aggressive vitality and force. Judaism was stationary, sluggish; rarely ever traveled from home. The mythologies, classic or modern, are rooted to the soil that produced them, and will not bear transplanting. But Christianity is the religion of humanity, and thrives best when not restricted by metes and boundaries. Go teach or disciple all nations, was the Savior's missionary command. But to obey that command, and engage in any large scheme of mercy and beneficence, requires systematized effort. It is only by combination, corporate union of all the talent, influence, and means of the Church that missions can be sustained at home and abroad, feeble societies helped, colleges endowed, ministers educated, and a religious literature published and distributed. Dalton has shown that in the chemical combinations of one element with another, the affinity is between atom and atom. That what we call the weight of a body is the sum of all the gravitating tendencies of its separate particles. That the strength of a bar of iron is the total result of the atomic adhesions. That the power of the magnet is the combined effect of the polarity of each corpuscle. Now, just as the attractions and affinities that are latent in atoms become visible when combined, so the dormant energies in man for good, the feeble moral powers they may possess, become more active, more potent, more aggressive when associated with their fellow-men. That broad, luminous zone in the heavens we call the milky-way is caused by the blended light of thousands of stars invisible to the naked eye. It is thus that the Church has poured a flood of light and glory along the ages by gathering up the atoms and particles of personal experience and influence that otherwise would have been lost in the haze of distance. A lively fancy ever and anon gets abroad that the Church is growing old and infirm, and is about to retire from public life, on half pay. The old ship is too badly battered to weather the rough sea much longer, and will soon be laid up as a curious relic. But this frivolous and skeptical gossip mistakes seasons of lethargy and torpid zeal for decay and death. Many during the French revolution, living in the smoke and confusion of burning thrones and tottering dynasties, let on to lose all confidence in the social perfectability of the race. In saloons, markets, and cafes they prated the vagaries of Rousseau, that civilization was a disease, and that lusty health would never be seen again until they pulled down their houses, burnt their ships, tore up their law books, and got into a "covered wagon and moved back into the wood." And it did really seem for awhile that all government and social order had slid into chaos. But man was made for government by a law higher than parchments and decisions of court, and in due time there came on a reaction, and through seas of blood and wreck the dry land of social order began to emerge. You remember how many there were during our late civil strife lost all confidence in our Republican system. It is not strong enough to plow through the terrible breakers of a fratricidal war. See! Some of our stoutest men are already washed overboard. Surely we shall go to pieces on those jutting rocks of secession. But the "Old Ship of State" weathered the storm, came safely into port, and never looked so staunch and majestic before. So, too, along the whole course of history there are those who mistake periods of languor and apathy for age and decrepitude, and straightway proclaim that the Church is in a dying condition. Many think the shadow of decay has fallen upon the temple, pulpit, and altar because the shadow of doubt and unbelief has chilled their devotional feeling and dimmed their vision. Every man largely makes the world he sees. If his eyes are jaundiced, all things will seem discolored. Wishing the Church, with its restraints and restrictions upon the laxity of thought and looseness of life and manners out of the way, they easily persuade themselves to believe, when they see a piece of stucco or plastering fall, that it is the old temple itself that is coming down.

Those who despair of the Church are those who stand on the outside and do not put themselves in contact with its vital pulsations. Only those who live at the great centres, where all the ships come into harbor, all the railroads terminate, all the telegraph wires converge, can feel the throbbings of the world's civilization. The slow farmer from the rural district, who never sees this stir and animation only as he glances out of his market wagon across his basket of butter and eggs, may possibly be stolid enough to doubt whether society moves. Only those who enlist earnestly in this Militant Host, drill on its fields of endeavor, fight bravely in its battles for truth and right, or stand upon some mount of vision, field-glass in hand, watching its movements, will have any just conception of the grandeur of its operations and the glory and splendor of its triumphs.

THE MULLIGAN MONUMENT.

Organization of a Corporation Which Will Secure the Erection of a Lasting Tribute to the Memory of a Brave Soldier.

A meeting of citizens who desire to erect a monument at Calvary Cemetery, over the remains of the late Gen. James A. Mulligan, was held in Wall's Academy, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, yesterday afternoon. There was a very large attendance, and those present manifested considerable enthusiasm in the cause for which they had assembled.

The meeting was organized by the election of Capt. Thomas Brennan as Chairman and Martin J. Russell as Secretary.

The following report was submitted by the Committee charged with that duty at the last meeting:

The Committee appointed last Sunday to propose a plan by which funds may be secured for the erection of a monument upon the grave of Col. James A. Mulligan beg to report that, after thoughtful consideration, they are of opinion that the most feasible plan will be the organization of a corporation, to be known as "The Mulligan Monument Association."

This may be done under Sec. 29 of the act of the Legislature of Illinois concerning corporations. The section provides, in substance, that three or more persons, citizens of the United States, who shall desire to associate themselves for any lawful purpose other than for pecuniary profit, may acknowledge a certificate stating the title of the association, its business and objects, the number of its managers, their names, etc., and the names of the managers selected for the first year of its existence.

Sec. 30 of the same act provides that, upon the filing of this certificate, the Secretary of State shall issue a certificate of the organization of the association, which shall be recorded in the Recorder's office, and that the association being then duly organized may proceed to do business.

If it be deemed best to incorporate such an association (and the Committee are strongly of the opinion that it would be the best plan possible), it will be necessary for the meeting to-day to choose a Board of Managers, any three or more of whom can attend to the matter of incorporation. When this is effected, the Board may devise a general plan to attain the object of the association, adopt by-laws, and elect officers.

It is not the duty of this Committee to anticipate the action of the managers, if such be chosen, but, sensible of the necessity of securing as chief officers men whose names will be a guarantee, not only in Chicago but elsewhere, of the good faith of the proposed movement, the Committee have taken upon themselves to visit several well-known gentlemen for the purpose of ascertaining if they would be willing to become officers of the projected Association. The following are suggested:

President—R. Prindiville.
Treasurer—John C. Haines.
Recording Secretary—M. J. Russell.
Financial Secretary—J. J. Healey.
Corresponding Secretary—T. E. Lonergan.

The plans for raising funds should, properly, be perfected by the managers of the Association, but the Committee suggest, in a general way, that handsomely-printed certificates of membership in the Association, bearing a vignette of Col. Mulligan, might be given to all subscribers.

The idea, hitherto suggested, of a grand military picnic in aid of the movement is favorably considered by the Committee, but will be matter of detail to be arranged by the organizations proposing to give it.

The report was accepted, and, after a brief debate regarding technical details, was adopted without dissent.

On motion of William J. Onahan, the following Committee of Five was elected to nominate a Board of Directors: W. J. Onahan, D. W. Quirk, John C. Harrington, John McAuley, and Redmond Sheridan.

The Committee retired, being instructed to make their selection cosmopolitan, and, after an hour's absence, reported the following names, representing different societies, military and civic, and the citizens at large: Mulligan Zouaves, Capt. D. W. Quirk; Irish Rifles, E. J. Cunniffe; Montgomery Light Guards, Jeremiah Clifford; Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. Brightly; Polish American Guards, Maj. Charles Zaremba; Ninetieth Illinois Association, Col. Owen Stuart; Representing Twenty-third Illinois, Capt. Thomas Brennan; Roman Catholic Temperance Society, John H. Donlin; Hibernian Benevolent Association, D. Hayes; United Sons of Erin, Redmond Sheridan; Father Mathew's Temperance Association and Benevolent Society, John Connell; St. Vincent De Paul Society, James McMullin; St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, John O'Meara; Irish Literary Association, J. J. Fitzgibbon; Catholic Library Association, Washington Hesing; Emerald Association, Hugh McLaughlin; Societie Francais, Dr. Marguerat; Grand Army of the Republic, Capt. John C. Harrington; and generally, Joseph Medill, D. A. Gage, J. C. Haines, W. F. Coolbaugh, John McArthur, John Herting, Redmond Prindiville, J. W. Sheahan, W. J. Onahan, Dr. John McMullin, D. D., Michael Keeley, Daniel O'Hara, P. M. Clary, and B. G. Caulfield.

The report was unanimously adopted, and a resolution was passed authorizing such members of the Board as had been elected, and were present, to hold a preliminary meeting.

The general meeting then adjourned, subject to call.

The quorum of the Board of Directors present then met, Mr. Onahan temporarily presiding, and took the necessary steps to secure a charter of the Association from the State Department.

An early general meeting of the Board of Directors will be held.

This project, long deferred, of erecting a lasting tribute to the memory of a brave soldier, appears to be on the eve of accomplishment.

Statistics of Legislation in England.

The London Statistical Society has just issued an important work on the statistics of legislation in England, from which it appears that the number of public acts passed by the British Parliament from the statute of Merton (1236) to the end of the last session, exclusive of the ante-union acts of Scotland and Ireland, was 18,110. These statues fill 36,497 quarto and 2,109 octavo pages. One of the most valuable features of the publication is constituted by a paper read before the Society by Mr. F. H. Janson, which shows at a glance the number of statutes enacted during each reign from Henry III. to Queen Victoria, from which it is evident that legislation has grown with the growth of civilization, or, in other phrase, that the complex activities of modern life have their answer in law as well as literature. The British Parliament, for example, passed comparatively few acts during the first 400 years of its existence. During these centuries, and down to the great awakening of England, known as the Elizabethan era, there was no sensible increase of legislative activity. The average of acts passed during the reign of Edward I., known as the English Justinian, was only six per year; whereas the average in the reign of Edward IV. was only one, and the industry of the Justinian Parliament was never equaled during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, except pending the short reigns of Henry IV. and of the "bottled spider," who used to lie in the sun and study the deformity of his own shadow. The great quickening and reformatory era of Elizabeth, with its vast political and social perturbation, quickened the pace of legislation, which, however, soon fell back into the old way. The average during the stormy reign of Charles I. was only two acts per year, and in the period embracing Cromwell, Charles II., and James II., it was only six.

The tremendous development of British legislation, which now appears on the statute-books, began, indeed, with William III., and steadily increased until the close of the reign of George III. This period covered sixty years, and produced no less than 7,243 public acts. After the death of George III., the yearly average fell from 120 to 196 (which was the average of the reign of George IV). During the reign of William IV. the yearly number was 96; while during the reign of Queen Victoria it has risen to 114, with a regular diminution since 1868. During the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, in fact no less than 2,000 acts, exclusive of those stricken out of the Irish statute-books, have been consigned to oblivion under the Statute Raw Revision act. It thus appears that the reaction against excess of legislation has already begun in England. When will it begin here?

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—$6 TO $8 PER week for board and room at St. Charles' Hotel. Day-board, $4.50. First-class accommodations.

109 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady to take a furnished room and board, or two ladies employed during the day.

221 WEST FULTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and lodgings.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; best of accommodations; references required.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with a room suitable for one; first-class table.

380 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE LARGE alcove room for two or three gentlemen, and one small room, with use of bath room. Cars pass the door.

422 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, for gentlemen. Day boarders wanted, $4 per week.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—ROOMS EN SUITE, OR single, to let with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING-house, first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

470 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, en suite or single; everything new and desirable. Front parlor for rent, unfurnished. Day boarders accommodated. References.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth—A nice, cheerful, family hotel; good rooms and table, and positively the lowest prices in the city. Call and see.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Day board $5 per week. Barn to rent.

510 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT SINGLE rooms, with board. Apply at 506 Wabash-av. References required.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also, a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH, South Side House—Hotel; excellent table and rooms at $5 per week; families at reduced rates.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR gentleman and wife. Use of horses and carriage free. Terms low. Fine neighborhood, South Side. Address U 81, Tribune office.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife. Everything first-class. Terms low. 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—ELEGANT SITUATION, convenient to the business part of the city, and as a family residence is unequaled. First-class table accommodation. Transient guests $2 per day. Permanent boarders reasonable rates. Situated at corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. RUCKER & HAWLEY, Proprietors. D. Little, Manager.

Country.

BOARDING—EVANSTON—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good rooms and excellent board at Boarding Hall in Huntoon Block, Evanston.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN private family in some suburban town. References exchanged. Address G 72, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BLACK BUGGY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, GOOD traveler, and very stylish, for sale, at 37 East Kinzie-st.

BOARDING STABLES—I HAVE RECENTLY enlarged and refitted my stables; can accommodate a few more boarding-horses at reasonable rates. Horses kept on first and second floors. Call and examine same. BASSETT'S, 19 and 21 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—A LADY PHAETON, CHEAP; ALSO top buggy nearly new. Apply at 77 Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A HANDSOME, GENTLE, family Morgan horse, dark bay; used to the city; any child can drive him; owner going away. Apply at 176 and 178 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO BAY DRIVING horses; can trot in 3:20, or better; gray mare, can trot close to 3 minutes, good family mare; large 7 year old horse, weighs 1,340. Will exchange for a driver or good buggy; also good second-hand buggies for sale or exchange. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—4 HORSES; CHEAP; ONE FOR $50; A good buggy horse. 747 West Madison-st.

LUMBER TEAM COMPLETE FOR SALE CHEAP for cash. Inquire at 120 North Canal-st.

LANDAUS AND LANDAULETTES FROM THE celebrated Kean & Lines Manufactory, New Haven, Conn., for sale at the California Carriage Repository, 845 to 847 State-st.

ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, SLIDE-SEATS, TOP and open buggies, etc., in great variety, for sale at low prices. 327 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

SADDLE PONY, DRAUGHT AND BUS horses, wagons, and low-bed truck and harness for sale at 100 and 102 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT CHESTNUT OR SORREL horse to match, must be a good driver, and stylish, 15½ to 16 hands high, and weigh from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Call for 3 days at 1399 Indiana-av., after 4 p. m.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND coupe. Address with terms and where can be seen, J 59, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A REAL ESTATE FIRM, well established, will take a partner, either active or silent, who can command $20,000 or more in cash, as wanted for special objects; $10,000 per annum profits guaranteed, with security; references exchanged. Principals, giving real name, in confidence may address G 7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL GIVE A SMART, active young man, with $3,000 in cash, a half interest in a branch of my business, already established and paying well, to attend to city sales; will put up equal amount myself. Those meaning business only need answer. Address G 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A WELL established cash business paying $500 per month. None but parties who are ready for business and have good references need apply. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CAPITAL TO take charge of one of the best paying manufacturing interests in the country. A monopoly secured to me by the United States Government. Will guarantee to double the investment in one year. Address R 57, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $13.50, in currency, and a due-bill for $15.71. The finder will please return it to 13 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—AT MR. COLLYER'S CHURCH, NORTH Dearborn-st., or thereabouts, a breastpin set with pearls and containing hair. A good reward will be paid on its delivery to JOSEPH KIRKLAND, 73 Washington-st.

LOST—A LIGHT, GRAY MARE, WEIGHS 1,200 OR 1,300, about 8 years old, shod before. Any party who will return the mare will be liberally rewarded. 41 and 43 Fourteenth-st.

LOST—A GRAY CANADIAN HORSE ABOUT 6 years old; medium size; foundered. A reward will be given if returned to corner Twenty-first and Paulina-sts.

RUN AWAY—HORSE ATTACHED TO A RED express wagon, with number 987 painted thereon. Started from corner of Wentworth-av. and Forty-seventh-st. A liberal reward will be paid to the person leaving said team with B. McDOWELL, at corner of Thirty-ninth and Arnold-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO MAKE AN EASTERN trip desires the company of some refined lady. Address BURLEIGH, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH THE STOCK AND fixtures of a retail dry goods store. Creditors having a retail stock to dispose of will find a ready purchaser, or I will rent a store in a good locality. Address G 87, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN READY to take right hold of a good paying business. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY; ALSO, A FEW men to travel, to take orders for an article that everybody wants; sells at sight. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 207 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 FEET ON STATE-ST. AND Wabash-av., near Englewood. Will exchange for good farm or other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 205 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD—2-story and basement brick house, octagon front, 10 rooms; lot 22x130 ft. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 12 rooms, and lot 24x177, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $875 to $3,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—WE HAVE just made a Subdivision of the Block bounded by West Twelfth, Sampson, Robey, and Hoyne-sts, and we are prepared to sell lots on either of these streets cheap, on easy terms. Twelfth-st. or boulevard is 150 feet wide, and is finely macadamized. Parties purchasing lots on it now can be sure of realizing a handsome profit from their investment. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—96X150 FEET ON LAKE-av., near Forty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, two new houses, 10 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$60,000—I WILL SELL FOR THIS SUM a 15 years' lease of a valuable property, well rented, and producing over $20,000 per annum after this year. A part interest at same rate. Can be paid for in installments. No agents or trading. Address G 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV.—110X162 FEET ON the northwest corner of Vincennes and Bryant-avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A CENTRAL-LOCATED STATE-ST. property, on leased ground, well rented and producing a good income. Only $10,000, cash down, or will trade to extent of $25,000 for unincumbered city property. Address G 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$400, $450, AND $500, ON EASY TERMS, lots near Milwaukee-av. and inside of the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. These lots will be worth $1,000 in two years. Biggest investment in the city. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON WEST CHICAGO-AV., in Sec. 11, T. 39, R. 13. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8-ROOM GOTHIC HOUSE with fine bay-window and veranda, furnished, if desired. Large grounds, fine shade; sold at less than cost; small payment down. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A GOOD TWO-story house and lease, or will trade for land. Inquire at No. 143 Seventeenth-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—FIVE ACRES BEtween Lake and Kinzie-sts., just west of Central Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, NORTHWEST OF Humboldt Park, only $200 each; terms easy; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—45X110 FEET ON HARRISON, NEAR Clinton-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.

These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.

The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the prices now in the market.

Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.

Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON LONG TIME, LOW price, and easy terms of payment, on Halsted, Murry, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., just north of the Pavilion Parkway. Persons desiring lots for houses, and those wanting a fine investment, with sure prospects of increased value, are invited to examine these lots. Call on P. H. PUTNAM, owner, Transit House, Union Stock Yards, or POTWIN & CORBY, Agents, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for, a few left of our large lots only 1,000 feet from three depots at Washington Heights, high and dry; trees on every lot. Title perfect. Prices, $200 to $300. Call and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of 8 rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one in Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston, at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—7 CHOICE LOTS ON SEVENTY-FIFTH-st., east of Grand Crossing, high land; half cash, balance 4 years at 8 per cent; bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME, 40 minutes' ride, 2-story house and over half an acre of garden, only $4,000; easy terms; monthly payments if desired. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good clay improved land, in timothy, one-half mile from depot, at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago. Price $525; cash, $100, balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 20 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling-house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 142x152 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR-shops, very low, one-sixth cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOTS IN NORTH EVANSTON—Am building 3 stores and 10 houses. Carpenters, painters and masons wanted. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACRE-tracts at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for easy, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to REA & COATES, 158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—RIDGE LOTS, grove lots, close to depot, public school, etc; price low, payments easy. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS 4½ ACRES EACH—short distance west of Northwestern car-shops, convenient to depot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Oakland, on Ellis-av., near depot and horse-cars. Furnace, conservatory, gas, and good water; house finely finished, good barn; lot 50x180 ft. to alley. Will sell at a great bargain if taken at once. Furnished or unfurnished. Price, $18,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. & N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner will sell very cheap. Also, boulevard lots, and lots near boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS FRONTING SOUTH ON FIFTY-first-st., near P. & Ft. W. R. R.; only $2,000 cash. S. W. KROFF, 140 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—CHEAP, NEW HOUSE 7 rooms; terms to suit. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY TERM, 5 AND 10 years' time, 8 per cent.; choice Hyde Park property. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT NORWOOD Park—One of the choicest 10-acre blocks, 30 minutes' ride from Chicago. J. R. STANLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON IRVING PARK BOULEvard, a big bargain. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10¾ ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON, BEing Lot 2 of Stuart's Subdivision, Sec. 1, 38, 13. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, in Delevan, Tazewell County, Ill.; land of the best quality; terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Room 42, Reaper Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm of 1,087 acres, finely improved, in LaSalle County, Ill. The whole tract is underlaid with workable veins of coal. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A GOOD GRIST-mill and saw mill, house and barn, land, in a good grain country, on a never-failing stream of water, enough to drive both mills; 48 miles northwest of Chicago, in McHenry County, and in the town of Burton. Any one wishing to see the mill may call at the mill or at No. 290 Blue Island-av., Chicago, Ill. ANDREW WEBER.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT lot or lots, well located, in city or convenient to city; will pay some cash or assume incumbrance. Address Mr. KING, care Trussell & Brown, 175 West Madison.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE WEST OF HALsted-st. Possession on or about Oct. 1. Will pay $2,500 cash or in suburban real estate. Address J 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CANNONS MOUNTED—FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AN ICE BOX, FOR SALOON PURposes. Inquire of A. BRUHN, Janitor Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CANAL-BOAT—THE UNDIVIDED half of boat and team, $650; good paper with interest taken. Apply 119 Madison, Room 10.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS ARE SELLING AT COST at 71 and 73 North Wells-st. A large stock of furniture must be sold by July 1.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON all kinds of household goods and merchandise; also special attention paid to real estate; regular Saturday sale, June 21. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 217 WEST MADISON-st., Room 2. Cabinet seance this evening, at which hands and faces usually appear; the medium handcuffed and tied down to the floor.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE LOWER FLOOR (6 ROOMS) OF house No. 141 South Sangamon-st.; $25 per month. B. F. SHOTWELL or J. M. HAYES, Room 11, 106 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—UPPER HALF SMALL NEW HOUSE, No. 58 Joseph-st., corner Archer-av.; 3 rooms, yard, water, &c.; no other tenants. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE FOR A HOTEL, THE splendid four-story and basement stone-front building, 80 by 106 feet, situated on the southeast corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts. Apply to E. A. JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—TWO-STORY FRAME; 10 rooms; good repair; Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 WEST Madison-st. a Gothic cottage of 7 rooms and closets, centrally located and newly painted. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, with all modern improvements, and furnished. Apply on the premises 1196 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, south front, 993 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st., next door to the above.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 450 Butterfield-st., consisting of 5 rooms, pantry, and 3 closets. A cozy place for a small family. Inquire in the basement.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY and basement, No. 297 North Wells-st., corner Whiting. Rent $50 per month. H. BRAUCKMAN.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE RENTing Agent, 183 West Madison-st., furnished house, 9 rooms, 527 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BARN, 3 MINUTES' walk from Union Park; $25 to a good party. G. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE, 984 SOUTH DEARborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, with barn, only $30. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, at 982.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME-DWELLING, No. 297 Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court; recently put in thorough repair. For particulars, apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—CALCULATED FOR A BOARDING-house or private hotel. 40 to 50 rooms, in the stone-front building now being built on northeast corner of North Clark and Erie-sts.; the rooms will be arranged to suit a good tenant. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 21, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, 164 North Dearborn-st., one 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 15 rooms, with closets and modern improvements; for private residence only. Apply to M. SCANLAN, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, 19 ROOMS in a business block, one of the best chances in the city for renting rooms. Address J 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED BOARDing-houses on the West Side, consisting of 19 rooms, to be rented cheap to a responsible party only. 204 South Desplaines-st., known as the Garden City House.

TO RENT—BY WM. C. DOW, ROOM 21 TRIBUNE Building:

Stone-front house 335 North LaSalle-st., near Oak, with all modern improvements.

Brick house on North LaSalle-st., near North-av., two stories and basement.

Two brick houses on North Clark-st., near Belden-av.; two stories, basement, and sub-cellar.

Furnished house at Kenwood, 9 rooms, large lot, and good stable.

TO RENT—963 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., with or without furniture, for the season or year, or for sale, location very desirable, furniture new and handsome, billiards, barn, and modern conveniences, marble front, 13 rooms; possession immediate. Call between 8 and 10 a. m., and 3 and 6 p. m.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, A PLEASANT AND DEsirable house of 10 rooms till Oct. 1; mainly furnished; to party with best reference at moderate figure. H J, care Carrier 29.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, 3 CLOSETS, AND PANTRY, with stable; water in the house; rent $20. At 677 Erie-st.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT COMFORT AND ELEgance go and secure a room at the St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, 40X100, SECOND and third floors; Nos. 50 and 52 East Madison-st. Can furnish steam-power if desired for third floor. Apply on premises. D. A. CASHMAN.

TO RENT—JUST GO AND LOOK AT THOSE ELEgantly furnished room at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House. Inquire at Room 81. Elevator in the building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NICE FURNISHED PARLOR and bed room, or 4 rooms not furnished; splendid summer residence. Evans-av., fourth house from Forty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 346 WEST MADison-st., corner Sangamon.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR WITH BEDrooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; very moderate charges. 173 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, with 4 large windows, at 736 South State-st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 and 166 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—transients accommodated. Apply at Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near the lake.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, at the St. Elmo, by the day, week, or month. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID NEW STORE ON THE corner of Wentworth-av. and Thirtieth-st. Good location for drug store. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND BAKERY AT REAsonable terms. Inquire at 227 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN, SMALL, cheerful and furnished, vault and closets; also desk room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 66 LAKE-ST., corner State, 20x80, well lighted, easy access. Inquire first floor.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM, FIRST floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT AND LOFTS, 336 and 338 South Clark-st. Price very low. Lofts well suited for manufacturing—good hoist. S. R. HAVEN, No. 10 Jarvis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 321 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 rooms; rent not to exceed $35. Address R 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CHEAP HOUSE AT Englewood or Normal. READE, BREWSTER & CO., Printers, 37 Otis Block, 142 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS PLANING-MILL AND LUMBER business, with teams, tools, and lumber on hand, for sale to close a copartnership. The concern is doing a successful trade; it will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for any other equally desirable property that can be divided. Address G 89, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY INTO A WELL-ESTABLISHED cash wood-working business, central location; present profits good; terms easy; amount wanted, $15,000 to $20,000. Apply to R. G. DUN & CO., corner State and Washington-st.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FINE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE cheap for cash, or part cash and part real estate, at 15 Milwaukee-av.

CARRIAGE MAKERS—ATTENTION! ONE OF the best sites for the business in Illinois for sale or rent; small capital required. Address A. M. WESTON, Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK of Eastern baby carriages in the city at the Willow Ware Manufactory, No. 235 West Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; FRESH NEW stock, worth $3,500. Address R 51, Tribune office.

I HAVE A NEW PROCESS FOR BURNING KEROsene oil for cooking purposes at a cost of ¼ cent per hour, without smoke, smell, or dirt; can do any kind of cooking or baking that can be done by coal or wood; parties with capital can realize a fortune by establishing themselves in any city or town; can be seen in practical operation. Call and investigate. WETHERILL & CO., 86 East Washington-st., Chicago.

SMALL PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE; COMplete in every department; almost new. Cheap for cash. Address R 63, Tribune office.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE cheap. Inquire at 48 East Kinzie-st.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE. INquire at 25 West Randolph-st., basement.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY STORE, in first-class neighborhood, for sale. Good reasons for selling. Apply on premises, 568 West Erie, corner Lincoln-st.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—An excellent business chance may be secured by a merchant tailor and clothier at Elgin, Ill. The business is established 25 years, possesses a fine trade, and is only disposed from ill health. Stock at present light and select; the store is fitted up expressly for the business, and will be rented at a reasonable rate. Inquire of T. F. Phillips, No. 10 East Madison-st., Field, Benedict & Co., corner Market and Washington-sts., Biddle & Boyd, 274 East Madison-st., or the subscriber, S. McOSKER, Elgin, Ill.

TO A PARTY WHO CAN LOAN HIS EMPLOYER $3,000, will pay a salary of $2,500 and give good security for the investment; situation permanent. Address R 52, Tribune office.

$950 WILL BUY A LIQUOR STORE, WITH fixtures and lease; rent only $30 per month. The store is doing a good local wholesale trade. Call at or address 380 West Chicago-av.

$15,000—A LONG LEASE ON AN IMPROVED property centrally located, producing over $5,000 per annum, for sale; $10,000 cash required. Address G 96, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY JUST OVER FROM PARIS wishes to give daily lessons in French, either to adults or children. Terms very moderate. Best of references. Apply for three days, at 35 O'Brien-st., between Jefferson and Halsted.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TAUGHT here with success for years by Mrs. Hef, who wishes to obtain more scholars. Terms moderate. Address 159 Johnson-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE, UPright, and tubular boilers, portable and stationary engines; one Buckeye engine and boiler. Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 66 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINE, NEW, 12x18 in. Apply at Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, BY A NEW York paper-hangings house, for the Northwestern States. One understanding the business preferred. Address, stating how long and where previously employed, and in what business, with references, S & S, Paper Hangings, Box 1935 New York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY YOUNG MAN WHO understands double-entry bookkeeping, and has some knowledge of the fire insurance business; none but good penmen need apply. Address, for three days, GARRETT, No. 164 Park-av.

Trades.

WANTED—AT NORTH EVANSTON, CARPENters, masons, and painters; 20 buildings to be erected. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—A FIRST-class negative retouching artist, lady or gentleman. Address at once, stating terms, &c., Lock-Box 15, Ottumwa, Iowa.

WANTED—3 GOOD CARPENTERS AT MADISON, Wis. Apply to SORRENSON & FREDRICKSON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—4 WOOL SORTERS, 4 JACK SPINners, 20 experienced wool weavers, 1 loom fixer, 2 gig hands. Apply to GIBSON & TYLER, North Star Woolen Mill, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A CARRIAGE TRIMmer, to go to Clinton, Iowa, steady employment guaranteed. Call to BOWTON, SMITH & CO., 7 and 9 Lake-st., or address J. H. FLANAGAN, Clinton, Iowa.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER, AT THE northwest corner of State and Monroe-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—MONDAY—800 GOOD RAILROAD LAborers for Illinois and Indiana; good wages and steady employment. Also, 10 teams at $4 per day. Also, farm hands, choppers, bark-peelers, saw-mill hands, etc. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES, $1.75 per day; board, $3.50; plenty of station work at good prices; free fare. A. ANDERSON & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS; ONE year's work and good wages; entirely free fare and company work. Apply 274 South Water-st., SHAW & CO.

WANTED—200 GOOD RAILROAD MEN FOR Northwestern, Wisconsin; big pay. 50 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—15 MEN FOR LIGHT WORK IN THE city; 1 man with small capital for an office; other good business chances. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, SAW-mill and farm hands; free fare. Apply at 42 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. A farmer cleared $52 in one week. One young man made $27 in three days, above all expenses. If you want to make money, don't fail to call at 79 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—SOLICITORS AND AGENTS FOR THE "Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.," of Philadelphia, in Northern Illinois. Office, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A LEADER OF BAND, EITHER ENGlish or German, to travel for the season (by rail) and organize a band. Apply at the office of the Journal job department, 159 Dearborn-st., Wednesday, June 18, at 10 a. m.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL NON-explosive for kerosene. Sells for 25c; costs 5c. Sells fast. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS THAT HANDLE OUR goods make from $25 to $50 per week; goods sell on sight. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW MEN IN THE CITY AND country to sell clothes-wringers, and collect old wringers for repair; will pay well. H. S. THAYER & CO., 32 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD INTELLIGENT BOY TO learn the drug business. Apply at 541 Canal-st.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 148 WAbash-av., a yard man.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO TO COUNtry to work on farm. Apply Monday. N. J. PARSONS, 140 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a small family; Scandinavian or German preferred. Inquire at 419 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—AT 548 WABASH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS dining-room girl; also one to assist in the kitchen.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a family of four where two other servants are kept. Liberal wages to a competent person. Apply at 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN FOR SECOND work. Apply, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Room 8, 155 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT 167 CENTRE-AV., A GIRL FOR general housework. Must be competent.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 78 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO PLAIN COOKing, washing, and ironing. Apply at 143 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS KITCHEN GIRL, the other to do chamber work; small private family. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 39.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 105 North Wood-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 FEMALE HANDS FOR TAILORing; operators for Singer's Machines; button-hole hands and finishers; girls to learn tailoring. Apply at 476 Wabash-av. J. BLUMENSEN.

WANTED—TWO GOOD NECKTIE MAKERS TO work three hours every evening. Apply after half-past 6 Monday evening, at 133 East Madison-st., Room 14.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of one child. Call at 156 Third-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD SHIRT-IRONers, one collar-ironer, and a lady's-clothes-ironer, at the Lakeside Laundry, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, CORREspondent, bookkeeper, or in any position in a mercantile office or business, by a thoroughly competent man who is willing to work for a very moderate salary. Highest references. Address J 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A civil engineering institute, who is a practical carpenter, as foreman, or to help, either architects, civil engineers, or surveyors. Speaks French and English, and has been a foreman on building before. Salary expected, moderate. Address J. PRIMEAU, Chicago P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DENTISTS—BY A first-class operative and mechanical dentist. Address J. DAINLY, 923 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY on a stock farm; a good hand will give one month's wages for a steady place. Address J 68, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 357 North Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family, can wash, iron, and bake. Call to-day, 855 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, as first-class cook or laundress in a respectable family. Good reference given. Call at 124 North Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a place to take care of children and help around. Resides at 278 Arnold-st. Call for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or take care of children. Please call at 147 Hubbard-st., for two days.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH DRESS-maker, from Philadelphia, will make engagements with a few families to sew by the day or week. Perfect fit and stylish trimming guaranteed. Address S 92, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY-TEACHER, OF character and culture, wishes the charge of pupils to live in the country or travel during the summer; highest references. Address R 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS BOOKkeeper, copyist, or clerk in store; has had considerable experience in business generally; can furnish best of references. Address, for ten days, J 66, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND SEWING-MAchines, nearly new, embracing the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Grover & Baker, and all the leading machines, for sale very cheap, by the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, at 74 State-st. Persons about to buy any of the above kinds will find here a bargain.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly installments. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 286 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR LOANS, REAL ESTATE, LAW ADVICE, money collecting, inquire at 534 State-st. Cheap lots near the boulevard.

LOANS ON COLLATERALS, SECURED NOTES, houses on leased lots, etc. L. R. CARSWELL, 149 and 151 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS, ON CITY and Cook County real estate for a term of years. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE, in sums of $2,000 and upwards, at 9 and 10 per cent; can close without delay. J. H. BISSELL, 44 and 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$6,000 TO $8,000 FOR 3 or 5 years, at reasonable interest. Security offered on real estate, buildings, and machinery worth $20,000, and undoubted individual indorsements. Address G 77, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

M'GRATH REPUDIATED.

The Fifteenth Ward Blatherskite May Go Over to Hesing, but He Cannot Carry the Irish Temperance Societies With Him.

A Great Irish Law-and-Order Meeting to Be Held in Two Weeks.

A meeting of delegates from the different Catholic temperance societies was held in Father Mathew Temperance Hall, Harrison street, near Halsted, yesterday afternoon. There were in all about one hundred persons present. Mr. Connell called the meeting to order, saying that he presumed all were aware that a certain politician [J. J. McGrath] had made some false and calumniating statements regarding the Irish temperance societies of the city. Hence the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society concluded it was essential to correct them, and, deeming united action preferable, had called the other societies together for an expression of views, and such action as was thought necessary to nullify the false assertions of McGrath, and place the societies in their proper light before the community.

After several declensions, John Connell was elected President, and J. F. Daily Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following named delegates a Committee on Credentials: Mr. Brennan, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Gleason, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Kelly.

After the Committee had examined the attested documents presented by the representatives of the different organizations, they reported that the following delegates were entitled to seats:

Father Mathew Society—R. P. Collins, Mr. Brennan, John Durkin, John McNally, John Connell, John Durcan.

Roman Catholic Society—John F. Daily, James Doyle, Patrick Murphy, John Dunton, Joseph E. S. Kerritt.

Holy Family Society—James O'Neil, Dennis Gleeson, Dennis Murphy.

St. Bridget's Society—James McDonal, John McCormick.

Erin's Hope Society—Thomas Taylor, P. H. McLogan, and Mr. Kelly.

Annunciation Society—William Lyman, John Norton, and Thomas Laman.

Mr. Collins said the object of the meeting, as he understood it, was, in addition to refuting the assertions of Ald. McGrath, to signify their approval of the Sunday law, so far as the restriction of the sale of liquor is concerned. He moved that a mass-meeting of the Societies be held next Sunday night for that purpose.

Mr. Brennan hoped the law and order citizens would be invited.

A delegate opposed the latter suggestion. They should not drag politics into the controversy. In his opinion only the Societies should be invited.

Mr. Collins claimed that politics would not be brought in by inviting all temperance men. They should show McGrath that they did not spend their evenings in saloons, and could not do it better than at a general meeting of all law and order citizens.

Mr. McLogan indorsed the remarks of the previous speaker. He did not believe in advocating temperance three hundred and sixty-four days in the year, and voting on the three hundred and sixty-fifth for rum candidates.

Mr. Brennan denounced Ald. McGrath, claiming that he had no right to speak for the Irish people, and traduce them by making assertions which were untrue. He moved as an amendment that a mass-meeting of the Societies and all Irish law and order citizens be held next Sunday night week.

Mr. Daily felt that the Societies had been insulted by McGrath, and he considered some action necessary to correct the assertions thrown out.

The amendment was agreed to.

On motion, the following were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting: Mr. Collins, Mr. Daily, Mr. McLogan, Mr. Norton, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. McDonal.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the committee.

The Committee of Arrangements was instructed to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the Societies, and submit them at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

Matters at Hyde Park, Evanston, and Rogers' Park.

A regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held on Saturday. The Attorney was directed to prepare ordinances for special assessments: For a 2-foot brick sewer from Fifty-first to Fiftieth street, and an 18-inch tile sewer from Fiftieth to Forty-ninth street,—both on Madison avenue; also, for a sidewalk on the north side of Seventy-fifth street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Grand Crossing Depot.

Proprietors on Cornell street were permitted to lay a 12-inch sewer from Oak street to Walnut street, under direction of the Civil Engineer.

The Superintendent was directed to remove stumps and make Langley avenue passable, from Union to Bowen avenues.

On report that the bridge next south of Chittenden's is unsafe, and that residents unanimously wish it removed to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, the Superintendent was directed to report the estimated cost.

Bills were ordered to be paid to—Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., $15.85; *Legal News*, $4; Special Police, $6; Hopkins & Ward, $47; Charles La Fleur, $10; Charles Creighton, $455; John McCaffrey, $2,924.46; total, $3,462.31.

Plats of subdivision were approved, viz.: Scammon & Dickey's Subdivision of all that part of the W. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 23, 38, 14, lying east of Illinois Central Railroad, except one acre in the N. E. part.

Cornell's Subdivision of Block 57, in Cornell, the said block being in Sec. 26, T. 38, R. 14, E.

Petitions were presented and referred: From Wm. A. Howard for remission of $50 fine imposed for breach of the peace; from owners of property for a two-feet brick sewer on Forty-fifth street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Lake Michigan; from George A. Springer and others to open Indiana and Wabash avenues 100 feet wide, from Sixty-third to Sixty-seventh street; from many residents to increase the liquor-license fee to $500; from 25 saloon-keepers and 71 residents to retain the old rates of $30.

Mr. Cady having been absent June 6, now moved, under the rule, to reconsider the resolution fixing the price of license not less than $500; which motion to reconsider was laid on the table until a full meeting of the Board.

George M. Bogue, County Commissioner, furnished the Board a certified copy of the "errors and abatement list" on taxes of 1871, showing uncollected $6,913.08 of town taxes; of schools taxes, $5,707.87; and of various special assessments, $35,408.78; total, $48,029.38, with a list of lots, lands, and owners, and the reasons of the non-collection. This will supply an accurate official list of technical tax-fighters, who never pay a tax their attorneys can successfully resist, or which is cheaper to fight than pay; and also supply the reason why the Trustees cannot keep even with their obligations.

It was resolved that the President and Treasurer be authorized to borrow $35,000 until the close of the fiscal year (Aug. 15), in order to meet outstanding indebtedness, and that the faith and credit of the village be pledged for its security and repayment. Adjourned

EVANSTON.

Prof. Oliver Marcy, of the Northwestern University, is making arrangements for a scientific exploration of the Lake Superior country.

The Chicago & Evanston Railroad, which has figured so extensively on paper, is again agitating the minds of the people on the proposed line of the route.

The Commissioners on the Big Ditch are making preparations to push the work to completion; $8,000 of the $12,000 assessment has been collected. Work has also been resumed on the Ladies' College, which was suspended on account of a scarcity of brick. A steam elevator is to be put in the building, and the brickwork and roof are to be finished in the middle of July.

Geobel & Webster, of this suburb, will receive contributions for the party to be given at the Home of the Friendless, in Chicago, on the 19th inst.

A students' reception will be held on the evening of the 20th inst., on the grounds of the Ladies' College. The arrangement has been entrusted to the young ladies themselves, who will provide refreshments and music, and make the occasion one of interest.

The Senior class of the University spent a very delightful evening in the parlors of T. C. Hoag, Esq., last Friday.

The *Index*, the "organ" of the suburb, will be hereafter printed in Evanston.

The new map of Evanston and vicinity, published by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., is not only correct, but very neat and tasty in its appearance.

ROGERS' PARK

is to have a strawberry festival for the benefit of the church, on Thursday evening, June 19.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE TURF.

The *Western Sporting Gazette* has only reached its second number, but its opinions already meet with respectful attention and almost general concurrence. "Tod" speaks in a hopeful way of our July meeting:

The Dexter Park summer meeting, which is to take place on the first four days of July, promises to be one of the fashionable events of the year 1873. The great Jubilee, through which we have just passed, was good in its way, but it was mainly patronized by our cousins from the country and by the unfortunate individuals upon whom, by the mere accident of birth, they had a claim. The Exposition in September is looked forward to by many with much pleasure; but here again the rites of hospitality will occupy a large amount of our citizens' attention, and there will be little opportunity to indulge in the exuberance which seems to belong naturally to the mind of the average Chicagoan. The trouble of entertaining guests during the Jubilee was by no means small, and the reception of our visitors in September will prove no easy task. But we shall forget the one and recuperate for the other by the four days' sport at Dexter Park. We noticed last week extensive preparations which were being made, not only to make the meeting a successful one, but to accommodate the large number of spectators who will undoubtedly attend. The signs this week are even more encouraging. The people are taking hold of the matter, and from the marble front on "the avenue" to the little sporting resort where pools on the races are sold, active preparations are being made.

BASE BALL.

The condition and prospects of base ball in Chicago are thus spoken of by the *Gazette*:

The visit of the Eastern clubs would have an important bearing upon future plans and arrangements for base ball in Chicago. This city ought to have a good club next year. It can have one if the right parties take hold of the matter. The best of players can now be secured for little more than half the expense of the old White Stocking nine. Fancy salaries are a thing of the past, and a first-class nine is not the costly luxury it used to be. We ought to have a good club if for no other purpose than to stimulate the taste for out-door athletic sports. In the year 1871, when the White Stockings had their grounds on the lake front, and when it was no unusual thing to see 10,000 people assembled to witness a game,—in that year there were nearly one hundred amateur base-ball clubs in Chicago, composed of boys and young men, to whom the exercise was of incalculable benefit. There are probably not one-quarter that number of organizations in the city to-day. With the discontinuance of professional ball-playing, amateur games have been largely discontinued. The one seems to depend on the other, and it is on account of the general benefit thus conferred, as well as the highly popular amusement afforded, that we urge that Chicago have a good base ball club next season.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The first performance of the spectacular opera, "Zoloe," which was announced for to-night, has been postponed until to-morrow evening, in order to insure a complete success on the opening night.

Two little boys, aged about 10 years each, named Willie Nye and Harry Clark, are lost from their home at No. 481 Wabash avenue. They are both dressed in sailor suits, and are bright little fellows.

A woman named Minnie Doblingher, residing at No. 392 West Erie street, is the last victim of the careless use of kerosene oil. She was fatally burned in attempting to start a fire with the fluid. The Coroner has been notified.

Michael Lalley, the omnibus-driver who was injured Saturday evening by being thrown from his 'bus at the corner of Madison and Market streets, died at half-past 1 yesterday morning at his home at the corner of Paulina and Hubbard streets. Lalley leaves a wife and two children. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

The *Times* is endeavoring to make a few coppers by telling lies about the cholera and the sanitary condition of the city. It is doing its best to create a panic and injure the country trade of our merchants by circulating an unfounded rumor, and speculating on the chances of an epidemic. Such disreputable journalism as this should be frowned down by all classes of people.

Yesterday evening at 2 o'clock two boys, named Robert Rick and John Bort, were drowned while bathing in the basin at the Water-Works. They were both good swimmers, but became exhausted in trying to swim across the basin, and before help could be given them they sank. Both bodies were recovered. Robert Rick resided at No. 57 Newton street, and John Bort at No. 58 Rumsey street. They were each about 15 years old. The Coroner has been notified.

Why doesn't the Superintendent of the South Division Street Railway get up a little earlier on Sunday mornings, and see the way things are running on the road? Yesterday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock,—just the time when people want to go to church and elsewhere,—there was a very serious lack of cars on the principal lines, and an abundance of grumbling everywhere. The man who got a ride after waiting half an hour considered himself fortunate.

It is generally understood around town that Banyon will make a determined effort to be again elected Police Justice next fall. It is also generally understood that the gamblers have considerable money and not a little influence with certain Aldermen. Put these two things together, and it will be very easy to answer the question: Why are gamblers allowed to escape fines at the South Side Police Court? "Good" and "bad" gamblers are treated alike in this respect.

A man named Westbrook is the proprietor of a number of houses, which are ostensibly lodging-houses and restaurants. The police report that these places are, in fact, of the most disreputable character, being the resort of abandoned characters and sneak-thieves. Yesterday morning Roundsman Vesey, in the course of his perambulations, came across a woman who said that she had been robbed of a pocket-book containing a small amount of money in an up-stairs room of No. 89 South Halsted street, which is one of the Westbrook lodging-houses. When Vesey made known the woman's loss to the proprietor of the place, he was immediately offered the full amount said to have been stolen. After a few minutes' conversation, the officer concluded that the place was conducted after the manner of the defunct Dolly Varden parlors, and decided to raid it. A few raps on a lamp-post brought four police officers, and, aided by them, Vesey brought in to the Union Street Station twelve inmates. It was evident from their appearance that all of them were abandoned characters. Capt. Lull has given the most positive orders to his roundsmen to raid houses of a disreputable kind, and they have shown commendable zeal in executing these orders.

Last Thursday morning the *Staats Zeitung* published what purported to be a report of a trial before Justice Scully, wherein a law-breaking beer-seller was defendant. There was a jury in the case, having among its number several very sensible and respectable gentlemen. Two or three of Field, Leiter & Co.'s employes served on it. The beer-seller was acquitted, though the evidence against him was conclusive, and, on the following morning, the German paper fairly howled about rights and privileges, constitutions, tyrants, etc., etc. The firm of Field, Leiter & Co. came in for more than its share of the abuse, because a few of its clerks chanced to be in the jury-box, and were honest enough to perform their duties. The Germans were told the firm was composed of Know-Nothings, who were born with a hatred for foreigners, and were advised not to deal with it any more. It is now stated that a rival firm, when it discovered that this damaging article concerning Field & Leiter was in print, endeavored to buy 1,000 copies of the *Staats Zeitung* for private circulation. Failing in this, it borrowed the article in type, and had it printed in the form of a circular. The German paper was given proper credit for the article, and an additional paragraph was attached to it, which called the attention of the people to the fact that the rival firm was the friend of the Germans, that it had taken no part in the beer matter, and that it was a good house for Germans to trade with. And this is what is called "business enterprise."

The Golden Opportunity.

The opportunity afforded to-day to buy a lot at your own price should not be forgotten. The great sale, by auction, of eighty splendid lots at Englewood will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock. A free train of cars will leave the Rock Island depot at 12 o'clock, stopping at Twenty-second street, and returning at 5 o'clock. A free lunch will be provided on the ground. You should be on hand and buy a home that will make you happy in the future. The sale will be made by Elison & Foster, auctioneers.

An Absolute Sale

of valuable business and residence property, fronting on North Clark street, Webster avenue, and Sedgwick street, opposite Lincoln Park, with sewerage, lake water, and gas connections. Street-car facilities every five minutes. Sale by Wm. A. Butters & Co. this (Monday) morning, at 10:30 o'clock, on the property.

An English Millionaire.

When people talk about millionaires they usually mention Rothschild first, but there is a man in England by the name of Ward, in comparison with whom any Rothschild is a pauper. This man Ward inherits a vast property, accumulated investments and estates, which give him an enormous income; he has the most magnificent house in London, the finest collection of art, and the finest country seats in the kingdom; his wife is celebrated for her beauty, and her display of diamonds at the recent festival given by the Emperor of Austria, in Vienna, made all the other ladies, the Empresses, Queens, and Princesses, look poor. What the income of this British Crœsus is we have never seen any statement of, but a Manchester paper gives an account of his annual profits derived from his coal mines, which amount to the enormous sum of £4,900,000. So the income from one source alone of this inordinately wealthy person is not much short of $25,000,000 a year.

A NEW BALLOT-BOX.

A Contrivance Which Makes Ballot-Box Stuffing Impossible.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.

There was exhibited to the Mayor yesterday, by the inventor, a ballot-box which has been patented in England and the United States and which is now being brought to the attention of the authorities of States and cities. By the application of two simple principles, which will be explained, absolute safety against the opening of the ballot-box, except by the authorized parties, has been secured. Nobody can get into the box without leaving the plainest evidence of violence to betray him behind him, and the collusion of an impossible number of persons is necessary to effect an entrance to it, beside which every one of them would betray himself in the effort. This invention does not, of course, prevent fraud. But it requires any fraud perpetrated to be done either before the ballots go into the box—or after they come out—in the counting of the votes. Frauds of that kind are preventible by vigilance. The kind which has been nearly always successfully committed, when committed, has had to do with stuffing the ballot-boxes, for which end they have been opened with duplicate keys. Access to the contents of this ballot-box is obviously impossible, as we will show; so the chances to commit the kind of fraud known as ballot-box stuffing is out of the question.

Let us explain. The box as now exhibited is of sheet iron, the material easiest for transportation. The boxes can be made, however, of glass, or of any material thought best. The box is an ordinary cube in form, the top side being the lid, which fits down close and tight, like the lid of a teacaddy. Internal shoulders run up from all sides to the top of the lid. On the front side the lid slopes, and on the slope are the very simple but perfectly secure fastenings. Upon this incline which the lid makes is a sliding panel shutting with a catch, and openable by a provision on the handle of the key. When the panel is released or slid from its position covering the key-hole, a square of thin glass, about seven-eighths of an inch by one-sixteenth thick, is slipped into a "snug," which it accurately fits. The panels (there are three) are then shot back, at once fixing themselves and the seals. It is now impossible to insert the keys in the locks without smashing the seals all to pieces, and a flaw in any one would show that tampering had been attempted. If these seals were imitable, their likes could be substituted, but they are inimitable, and are rendered so by the fusion of red and white glass blown into sheets or panes. On each sheet, while in a fresh state, is spread paper ruled into squares. On each square devices of any arbitrary kind are then penciled. Removing the paper, asphaltum is applied to the glass surface. It eats away of the red glass, pretty much all, except where the devices are penciled. Those it leaves intact in red, with here and there a separate, eccentric streak of red, different in every case. These squares are then cut by a diamond and become the seals. The seals are photographed, and while the same processes gone through with would not produce any such seals at all, the photographs of them preserve their resemblance intact. These photographs are posted on the pages of little blank books, and one book each containing the seals on each box at a polling place is given to the officers of election, to each candidate, or to the representative of each, or of each committee. Every book-holder thus becomes a check on all the rest. If the seals are smashed that shows. If the seals are changed each book shows. And without smashing the seals no human being can get into the box except by breaking the entire thing all to pieces. The panels thus covered by the seals fasten the lid and box together by a screw on the inside, just as the knives of a jack-plane are screwed together.

Mr. Henry Marston, the patentee, and a resident of Washington, though a citizen of this State, patented this arrangement in England last spring. He took the box to the office of the London *Times* in the fall. That paper stipulated in advance of noticing the box that it should be given over to the custody of experts whom it picked for three months, to see if they could get inside the box without breaking the seals. Two hundred and fifty pounds were put inside as an incentive. The experts tried for the time specified and could not break the seals, and could not make others just like them for substitution. On December 6, last year, the *Times* stated these facts in an exceptional and quite favorable article upon the invention. Since then the box has been patented in the British Empire and the United States, and has been exhibited to the authorities of several cities and of the District of Columbia, securing from all attestation of its complete security and admiration for its simplicity. Its general introduction, indeed its compulsory adoption by law, is only a question of time, because it entirely neutralizes ballot-box stuffing, and by so much is about the best aid to pure politics and free government which mechanical genius has yet supplied to the world.

Col. Mackenzie's Defeat of Mexican Indians.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., June 2, 1873.

General Orders, No. 6.]

It is with great pleasure the Department Commander announces to his command the gallant and successful attack by Col. R. S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, with a portion of his regiment, upon the combined camps of hostile Kickapoo, Lipan, and Mescalero-Apache Indians. Having ascertained the location of these tribes, parties of which had just made a devastating raid on the Rio Grande frontier of Texas, Col. Mackenzie assembled six companies of his regiment on the evening of May 17, marched all that night, encountering and overcoming the difficulties and obstacles incidental to such marches in a strange country, and struck the Indians at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, killing 19 warriors, capturing Costilietos, principal Chief of the Lipans, 40 women and children, and about 65 ponies, and destroying three villages with their accumulated property. His own loss was three men wounded,—one mortally.

The companies and officers engaged were as follows: Companies A, B, C, E, I, and M, Fourth Cavalry; Capts. N. B. McLaughlin, Clarence Mauck, John B. Wilcox, E. B. Beaumont, William O'Connell; First Lieuts. W. C. Hemphill, G. A. Thurston, C. L. Hudson, D. Lynch, Jr.; Second Lieuts. O. W. Budd, R. G. Carter, H. G. White, C. A. P. Hatfield, J. W. Martin,—all of the Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieut. John Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding Seminole scouts; Lieut. and Adj. L. G. Parker, Fourth Cavalry; and Acting Assistant Surgeon Donald Jackson. . . . .

Col. Mackenzie's report says: . . . . "Private Peter Carrigan, Company D, Fourth Cavalry, who happened to be here on detached service and was attached to Company I, was mortally wounded. Private William Pair, of I Company, Fourth Cavalry, a splendid old soldier who has served in the regiment since its organization, loses his right arm near the shoulder. Private Leonard Knippenberger, Company E, Fourth Cavalry, slightly wounded in the face, is now on duty." . . . . The Commanding General tenders to Col. Mackenzie and his gallant command his thanks and congratulations for the very handsome manner in which they accomplished this perilous and difficult work. The cheerful and ready conduct of the men under the unavoidable privations, having nothing to eat for nearly two days but a little hard bread, is quite as creditable to them as their gallantry in the fight. It is believed that a few repetitions of this effective and summary punishment would give quiet to that portion of the Rio Grande frontier so long outraged by these Indians.

By command of Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Logic of Crime.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

Things come around in wonderfully strange ways, and connect persons with events with which they seem to stand in no relation whatever. Four years ago Mr. Gilbert H. Robinson, a jeweler in Mamaroneck, N. Y., was found dead in his bed in a sleeping-room back of his store. His skull had been broken, and his pockets had been robbed, but the robber was not able to effect an entrance into the safe where the jewelry was kept. It was a mysterious murder, and, after some slight efforts by the police authorities of Westchester County, they abandoned the search for the murderer. Several young men of the town had been in the habit of spending an occasional night with Robinson in his room, and among these was Peter Terrill, a young man of good family, and Mr. Robinson's most intimate friend. It appears not to have been observed at the time that Terrill absented himself from town on some pretense, and did not attend Robinson's funeral. Last winter—it was in January—Capt. Gabriel S. Burger ran off with Mrs. Mary Richardson, the wife of George Richardson, of Mamaroneck. The bereaved husband made some effort to get his wife back, but finding she was determined to leave him and break up his family, he let her go, and proceeded to get a divorce. He got it, and Peter Terrill was a witness for him, who swore point-blank against the character of Mrs. Richardson for chastity. At length Mrs. Richardson got tired of Capt. Burger, left him, and, returning to Mamaroneck, asked Mr. Richardson to take her back. He declined the honor, and informed her that he had very pleasantly passed the honeymoon of divorce, and was quite satisfied to remain a single man. Mrs. Richardson went after the court-records, and was somewhat astonished to learn what Terrill had sworn to. She denied the soft impeachment contained in Terrill's testimony, and said she could now throw some light on the mysterious Robinson murder. Terrill heard of this remark and ran off. Mrs. Richardson was interviewed by the police, and gave such a circumstantial statement of Robinson's murder, and how Terrill had admitted to her that he had done it, that Terrill was sought and found in New York City. He is now in the County Jail at White Plains, charged with the murder of the Mamaroneck jeweler four years ago.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

South Bend has reached the dignity of having a daily paper, the *Daily Tribune*.

—Among the debris left on a picnic ground near New York, Sunday week, was a dead baby.

—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, June 25.

—Visitors at Niagara must pay for all their enjoyments, this season. The rear windows of all the hotel rooms have been boarded up to prevent patrons from seeing the falls, and all travelers are compelled to pay 50 cents for hearing the roar, or have cotton crammed in their ears.

—The great pneumatic tube of Brisbane has failed. Even between the Capitol and Government Printing Office, at Washington, it does not work satisfactorily. Pneumatic expresses may in time traverse the land in all directions; but the time is evidently not near at hand.

—Rushville, the county seat of Schuyler County, Ill., at a late election voted for and against whisky, beer, and billiards, resulting as follows: Against whisky, 195; for whisky, 68; against beer, 145; for beer, 83; against billiards, 139; for billiards, 83.

—There are not, perhaps, many Judges like that one in a Western State who, when an unwary counsel had laboriously cited a long list of decisions of various tribunals, conclusive, as he thought, of his case, dismissed all with the remark: "I don't see no decision from the General Term of this deestrict."

—An entire congregation of German Roman Catholics, within the jurisdiction of the Episcopal Bishop of Central New York, during the latter part of May signified their desire to the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington to be placed under his care; whereupon the Rev. A. F. Bumpff, a German priest of the Episcopal Church, was sent to them.

—The libel laws of Pennsylvania, no less than Quaker traditions, are promotive of mildness of diction by papers published therein. Hence we account for the Philadelphia *Press* remarking that "the murder of Walworth in New York, by his son, has naturally created great excitement, and called forth general condemnation of the unfilial act."

—The names of the canal boats on the Delaware & Hudson Canal are about as various and seemly as the names of the modern novels. Here are some of them, and they do very well for the purpose to which they are put: "Be Just and Fear Not," "I'm Quite a Healthy Lad," "It's Naughty, But It's Nice," and "Free Labor."

—Twenty-eight million dollars have been expended in deepening and otherwise improving the River Clyde, Glasgow, by the Trustees of the River Clyde Navigation Company. The work is still vigorously continued with six powerful machines, dredging over one million tons every year.

—Says the Savannah (Georgia) *News*: "A colored youth in Thomasville was hired by a charitable man to carry a shoulder of pork to any poor family he could find. He went to every house in town, but all denied that they were poor. In some instances he was even pursued to the front gates by excited females, who expressed a desire to curl his hair with the small end of a broom."

—A military funeral was passing a fashionable church in Boston last Sunday, and the band was playing the Dead March in Saul, when the preacher gave notice that the services would be suspended "until the Sabbath-breakers had passed out of hearing." He probably thought that inspiriting music was St. Patrick's Day in the Morning, or some such profane composition.

—A tract of salt meadow containing 20,000 acres or more, extending along the eastern shore of the bay of San Francisco, from a point near the old San Jose Mission to Alviso, has recently been sold to some English capitalists for about $15 an acre. This land had been partly reclaimed, and the work of reclaiming the whole far enough advanced to demonstrate that every acre could be converted into the best quality of land.

—A woman advertises in a Vienna paper who is evidently a very handy person to have in the community, where humanity is subject to its present variety of wants and weaknesses. Her announcement reads thus: "Anna Agrikol, sick nurse, watches dead bodies, repairs straw chairs, applies leeches, and makes pastries, desserts, and delicacies."

—It appears from the traffic returns of the Suez Canal that in the eleven months of 1872-'73 572 vessels passed through, against 288 in the preceding twelve months, while the tonnage increased at a still larger rate—674,818 tons, against 298,362 tons. This gives to the short cut 24 per cent of all the tonnage passing at present between India and Europe and America.

—Farmers have commenced the wheat harvest in the great Valley of the San Joaquin. From the best information the Merced *Argus* can obtain, the yield will be about two-fifths as compared with that of last year. By adding the increased acreage in Merced County, that paper thinks the aggregate grain production will be equal to five-eighths of the amount raised in 1872, with a very great increase in the amount of hay cut.—*San Francisco Call, June 9.*

—The following story is told to illustrate the strictness with which the Cunard Steamship Line is managed. The Captain of one of their New York ships having lately married, asked leave to take his wife with him on one voyage. This was granted, but, on going to take command when the ship was ready for sea, he found one of his brother Captains on board, from whom he learned that, though the Company had no objections to his taking his wife to America, they were not willing to trust him with the ship too.

—The London *Times* persists in ignoring the Newspaper Press Fund. The institution grows in importance, and its annual dinners are grand affairs, some of the most eminent men of the day being present, but the *Times* never reports a word of it, nor alludes to the fund in any manner. Last year the King of the Belgians presided, and Mr. Froude filled the same place at the recent dinner. The explanation of this is said to be that the *Times* has a fund of its own.

—*Neue Militarische Blatter*, the Prussian military journal, gives some items relative to the Mauser rifle, henceforth to be adopted in the German army. It requires less time for loading than either the needle-gun or the chassepot. It is able to carry 250 yards when under favorable circumstances and in the best condition. Why the change has been made does not appear; but it may, in part or at least, be owing to a certain clumsiness interfering with the effect of the needle-gun.

More than 121,000 Chinamen Already in California—25,000 in San Francisco—Millions in Reserve.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

A few days ago a *Chronicle* reporter, desirous of obtaining some reliable information in regard to the number of Chinamen in California, the conditions upon which they are brought here, etc., obtained an introduction to Ah Yu, Chief Inspector to the Sam Yup Chinese Immigration Company. Ah Yu is a very shrewd and intelligent man, whose position gives him superior facilities for obtaining correct information upon the subject referred to. Lee Wing, a commission merchant of Nevada, who has resided in California for twenty-three years, was present during the interview, and corroborated the statements of Ah Yu. Both men speak English well. The conversation ran about as follows:

Reporter—I wish to get some information from you about the Chinese in California. Will you tell me what you know on that subject?

Ah Yu—With pleasure, sir.

Q. How many Chinese immigration companies are there? A. Six; the Yung Wo, Sam Yup, Sing Yung, Hop Wo, Yang Wo, and Oun Chow.

Q. Which is the largest company? A. Sing Yung.

Q. And which is the oldest? A. Sam Yup.

Q. Now, will you tell me the number of Chinamen each company has in California. A. Yes. Yung Wo has 14,000; Sam Yup, 9,000; Sing Yung, 55,000; Hop Wo, 20,000; Yang Wo, 6,000; Oun Chow, 17,000.

Q. Will you repeat the numbers again? [This was done without the slightest variation.]

Q. I have made a total of 121,000 Chinese at present in California. Is it possible that there are so many in the country? A. Oh, yes, there are more. These are only the men we have any account of. More than a thousand have come on their own money.

Q. How do these companies get your countrymen to come here? A. Each company has its headquarters at some large seaport in China, and agents all through the country, who gather the men and women to come here.

Q. Where are the headquarters of these six companies? A. Sam Yup, at Canton; Yang Wo at Hongkong; the other four at Macao.

Q. Those who come here are the servants for three years of the companies who bring them here, are they not? A. No; they belong to the company until they have paid their passage-money and a commission. Sometimes a man pays it in one year; sometimes, when lazy and bad, not at all.

Q. What class—what sort of men come here? A. Mostly very poor; some very bad; all low.

Q. Why do so many come? A. Because a Chinaman at home never earns more than 30 cents a day, and often starves. Here he gets $1 a day and lives much better.

Q. Do you think many more will come? A. Oh, yes; twice as many as now.

Q. Why? A. Because Englishmen are running steamers now at lower prices. Thousands more will come.

Q. How many Chinese are there in San Francisco—are there as many as 13,000? A. Oh, many more. Wait a minute.

After looking at some books, Ah Yu turned and said: "There are in San Francisco between twenty-three and twenty-five thousand Chinese. You think there are not so many, perhaps, but I know it is true. White men cannot count Chinamen."

Q. And how many more do you think are coming? A. Well, we can spare seventeen millions!

With respect to the number of women in the city and deaths per week, Ah Yu would or could give no information.

Women as Laborers in Vienna.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

I have before alluded to the fact that women perform the hardest kind of laboring work in Germany, but was not prepared for the sights I have witnessed to-day in Vienna. In America mixing mortar and carrying the hod is considered such hard work that few white men can be found willing to undertake it at the present day. An immense building near our hotel, occupying a whole block, is in course of erection, on which not less than 400 persons are employed, fully 200 of whom are women. All the hard laboring work is done by women, such as making and carrying mortar in buckets on their heads to the workmen, and handling the brick. They are not allowed a moment's leisure, several overseers being on guard to keep them constantly in motion. We found the same proportion of women at work on all the new buildings, and there must be many thousands of them to-day doing this species of laboring work in Vienna. They are both young, middle-aged and old, but all seem to be strong and healthy. At dinner time they swarm into the shops to purchase a piece of brown bread, and eat their dinner sitting on the curbstones. The wages is one florin, or forty-eight cents per day, and I am assured by a gentleman resident here that most of them sleep about the building on shavings, or in barns or sheds, having no homes. It is not to be wondered at that of the 8,000 births annually in the lying-in hospitals of Vienna, less than 500 are of children born in wedlock.

A New Orleans Dogberry.

From the New Orleans Herald.

Scene—Commissioner Shannon's office—Commissioner in his shirt sleeves, lolling back lazily in his easy chair, conversing familiarly with several colored friends—Enter gentleman from bank, with sight draft on Commissioner.

Shannon (Bristling up)—Take your hat off, sir; don't you know this is a court, sir, and in session, sir?

Bank Clerk (Taking off his hat)—Did not know this was a court, sir: did not suppose the court sat in its shirt sleeves.

Shannon (Outraged at the insolence of the clerk, but smothering his anger)—Well, sir, what do you want?

Bank Clerk—Here is a sight draft on you, sent us for collection.

Shannon (furious)—This court is in session. Take your draft away; bring it back after court-hours.

Bank Clerk—Very well, sir; you will find the draft at the bank; if not paid by 3 o'clock, it will be placed in the hands of a notary for protest.

Shannon—Do you mean to tell me you will not bring it back after court-hours?

Bank Clerk—Exactly. I take my hat off to the court, but will certainly protest the court if he doesn't pay it by 3 o'clock.

Exit clerk, smiling; Shannon looking as if he expected the sky to fall and crush such impudence to a United States Commissioner—a court.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

FITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 14.—Another week with a dull market and lower prices, the falling off on factories being fully ½c. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 800 boxes, and sales were made at 10c to 12c for skimmed, and from 13c to 14c for good to extra.

In factories the offerings were estimated to reach from 6,000 to 7,000 boxes, 3,000 boxes of which were sold. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction among dairymen at the low rates, and many refused to sell, while others sent forward their goods on commission. We give the leading transactions, as follows: Bates, 13¾c; Brockittle Bridge, 14c; Brockett & Futu, 13¾c; Central Valley, 14c; Cold Brook, 14c; Cold Spring, 13¾c; Countryman, 14c; Crum Creek, 13¾c; Eatonville, 14c; Fairfield Association, 14c; North Fairfield, 14c; Old Fairfield, 14c; Herdimen Association, 14c; Herkimer County Central, 14c; J. D. Ives, 14c; Little Falls Central, 13¾c; Geo. Lodins, 14c; Manheim, 14c; Manheim Centre, 14c; Middleville, 14c; Mother Creek, 13¾c; Newport, 14c; Newville Association, 14c; Nichols, 14c; Old Stone Church, 13¾c; Paine's Hollow, 14c; Rathbinville, 14c; Old Salisbury, 14c; Shell's Bush, 14c; Small's Bush, 13¾c; Smith Creek, 14c; Small's Bush, 14c; St. Johnsville, 14c; Stone Arabia, 14c; Stone Arabia Centre, 14c; Top Notch, 13¾c; White Creek, 14c; Zimman Creek, 14c. The quality of factory cheese this week is reported to be excellent. Butter, only a few tubs of grass make and sold at 27c. At the Herkimer Village market prices were a little lower than at Little Falls.

At the Utica City Market, trade was dull and only about 1,500 boxes changed hands. Prices ranged from 13¾c to 13¾c, the ruling figure being 13¾c for factories. Buyers claim that money was lost on the previous week's shipments of cheese, and hence the decline in prices this week.

It will be seen that the top price this week at Little Falls for "fancy" factories is 14c. Last year for the corresponding week prices ranged from 14c to 14½c—twelve factories selling at 14½c, and about 6,000 boxes were sold.

There was rain in Herkimer on Tuesday night and Wednesday which has freshened up grass considerably, but it is still very dry, and cows are not yet yielding their best.

Edmund Yates describes Leon Gambetta as a fat, gross man of middle height, with reddish-brown complexion, and decidedly red nose, with a queer *louche*, or cock eye, which gives him a half-jovial, half-sinister expression. He wears a curly-brimmed, grease-stained hat, a tortoise-shell double eye-glass hanging loose round his neck, shining coat and full trousers, into the pockets of which his hands are thrust up to the wrists.

DEATHS.

BROWN—In this city, on Sunday morning, June 15, Miss Wealthy Brown, aged 72 years.

The funeral services will take place from the rectory of Christ Church, 870 Michigan-av., at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

BROWN—On Friday evening, the 13th inst., Mrs. Clara Starr Brown, widow of the late Judge Henry Brown, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas L. Forrest, 419 Centre-st., on Monday next at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

MULFORD—Friends who desire to attend the funeral of Mrs. Rebecca Mulford, to-day, can leave by the 1 o'clock train, and return from Rosehill at 6:20.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The firm of Reade & Hoare, Engineers, Rooms 86 and 87 Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., Chicago, Ill., having dissolved partnership, the liabilities of the late firm are assumed by Mr. E. D. Reade, who will continue to carry on the business.

READE & HOARE.
June 14, 1873. E. LE. M. HOARE.

AUCTION SALES.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.

At 74 West Van Buren-st.,

TUESDAY, June 17, at 10 a. m.,

Will be sold FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, Crockery, Refrigerator, Stoves, Mirrors, etc., effects of a 11-room house.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 18, at 10 a. m.,

Will be sold Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Carpets, Cook Stoves, Parlor, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

TO THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
AUCTION SALE
OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

At 9 1-2 o'clock a. m., June 16, 1873,

At No. 35 West Madison-st. (Galt House Block), $50,000 Stock, without reserve.

R. A. JESSELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT SALE
OF
ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,

On Monday, June 16, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises,

EIGHTY LOTS

Adapted for Residence and Business,

FRONTING ON

State-st., Vincennes-av., Dearborn, and Clark-sts.

This choice property which we will offer at this sale is situated between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth-sts., east of and within two blocks of the Normal School, accessible by about thirty-two trains daily, each way, on the Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroads; six trains daily, each way, stopping at the Normal School Depot at Sixty-eighth-st., within 3 minutes' walk of the property. Englewood is a rising suburban town; there is much activity in building and improvements of all kinds. Two new churches are being erected this season; 50 to 75 dwelling houses are now being built, and many other substantial improvements are going on. Streets are graded and graveled through the property equal in all respects to any of the avenues. Good plank sidewalks from the Normal School Depot to the property, and during the Summer a plank sidewalk will be built from the Depot on Sixty-third-st. Taking this property all in all, it is of the most desirable and attractive character, and offers the best inducements for speculation and occupation of any property now offered for sale in the suburbs of Chicago. This property is only seven miles from VanBuren-st. Depot; time in getting there only about 20 minutes, and the fare only 10 cents. The location is healthy, with plenty of good water. Refreshments will be furnished free of cost, and a free ride will be furnished all who wish to attend the sale.

Terms of sale, 1-3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Full Warranty Deed will be given, with printed copy of abstract of title.

A special train of cars will start from the Rock Island Railroad Depot on VanBuren-st., at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at Twenty-second-st., and return at 5 o'clock, free for all who wish to attend the sale. Particulars and plats will be furnished by

ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

First Grand Sale
OF
BOULEVARD PROPERTY.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

TEN ACRES,

To be Sold in Lots,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, June 17,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, to close an undivided interest. Being subdivision of the S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 12, Town 39, North of Range 13, East, lying south and fronting on Sacramento Square and Central Park Boulevard, and west of and fronting on Sacramento-av. In this subdivision there are 10 elegant Residence Lots fronting on Sacramento Square, which is to be used as a Park; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Central Park Boulevard, which is 250 feet wide; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Sacramento-av., which is 100 feet wide; and 36 choice Lots fronting on Nicholls and Yager-sts., less than two minutes' walk from the Depot of the C. & N. W. Railroad.

This property is east of and near Central Park, being situated on the Grand Central Park Boulevard, and only about three miles from the Court House, and one mile inside the city limits. Of all the choice property fronting the Parks of Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.

Special Train of cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 2 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 5 o'clock, for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale. All are invited.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash, balance one, two, and three years. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Title perfect. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser. For information and plat call on Messrs. Avery, Miller & Rigdon, 143 Monroe-st., or to

ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts., Room 3, second floor.

THE ABOVE
Peremptory
AND
CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF THE
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
BY AUCTION,

Will Positively Take Place on Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1873, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND, commencing sale at East Division-st. bridge.

Free carriages will leave Ogden's Building, corner of Lake and Clark-sts., from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., on 18th inst., to convey intending purchasers to the grounds.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

THE CLOSING SALE
OF
MR. GALE'S SUPERB COLLECTION
OF
OIL PAINTINGS,

AT 953 WABASH-AV.,

Will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, at 8 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

United States Brick Machine Co.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

We will sell on TUESDAY MORNING, June 17, at 11 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Clinton and Monroe-sts., the entire effects of the UNITED STATES BRICK MACHINE CO.

AT AUCTION,

Consisting of letters patent issued by the United States, England, France, and Belgium, for improvements in brick machines. Also the office furniture, one second-engine, and machinery of all kinds, large lot of wrought, scrap, and pig iron one horse, buggy, and harness; one derrick at Madison-st. bridge, and all the personal property belonging to said estate. By order of

HIRAM L. LEWIS, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPTCY! BANKRUPTCY!

We will sell on WEDNESDAY morning, JUNE 18, 1873, at 11 o'clock, at the brickyard of said Company, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, half mile west of Brighton, the remaining effects of the United States Brick Machine Company,

AT AUCTION.

One horse, 2 wagons, 24 carts, 150 brick boxes, 27 trucks, 23 wheelbarrows, 1 brick machine, 12 sets of harness, full assortment of implements and tools of various kinds, large lot of Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., belonging to said estate. By order of

HIRAM L. LEWIS, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIVE LOTS
ON SHURTLEFF-AV.,

Between Twenty-ninth-st. (formerly known as Swift-place) and Thirtieth-st. (formerly known as Whitehouse-place),

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24,

At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 24, 25, 26, 32, and 33; 24 feet front by 125 feet deep, to a 16-foot alley. Title perfect. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. These Lots are situated only five blocks west of State-st., in a thickly-settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. Cars to Thirtieth-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE
CORNER LOTS,
Business and Residence Property,

Monday, June 16, at 10:30 a. m.,

On the ground, corner of Clark-st. and Webster-av., near Lincoln Park.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

At the time and place above named, 4 Choice Corner Lots and 9 Inside Lots, suitable for stores and residences. A good sewer passes each lot; also water and gas. Sale positive.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WHISKY, WINE, ALE,
Pipes, Cut Nails, &c.,
AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, June 17, at 10 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

16 Brls. Monongahela, Old Bourbon, Sour Mash, Old Crow, Silver Creek, Marshall Bourbon, and Body Whiskies, all prime goods, full proof.

Claret Wine, Clay Pipes, Ale, &c.

20 Casks Cut Nails.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18,

Fine new Top Buggies, Open Wagons, Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION,

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.

Large and desirable line of Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Dress Goods, Straw Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, JUNE 19, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

South Shore Property
AT AUCTION.

This Delightful Suburban Property Embraces Some of the Choicest Lots on the South Shore

LAKE FRONTAGE AND GROVE,

Will be sold by us on Monday, June 23.

This Property Must be Sold.

SEE BILLS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS!!

GREAT OPENING SALE

On Tuesday Morning, June 17th,

at 9:30 O'Clock,

In the new, elegant, and commodious quarters, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

A very attractive line of Dress Goods in Alpacas, Delaines, Linens, Suitings, &c., &c.

A splendid Line of Gent's Summer Styles, Fine Felt Hats.

And invoices of White Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Umbrellas, and Parasols, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

At 11 o'clock special offering of Ingrain Carpets by the roll.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

EUREKA!

Call and See Our New Store!

The Largest and Finest Auction House in America!

The LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT stock of

Household Furniture

EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION

Rich Parlor Suits of every description; Marble, Wood, and Cottage Chamber Sets; Black Walnut Wardrobes; Pillar Extension Tables; Marble-top Tables; Sideboards; Marble-top Bureaus and Commodes; Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Mirrors, Velvet and Wool Carpets; 15 crates W. G. Crockery; 7 crates Decorated Ware; 3 casks of Rockingham Ware. At 11 o'clock—Buggies and Harness, New York makers.

On Saturday, June 21, at 9 o'clock a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO.,

Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE.

Large sale of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, on Thursday, June 19. Also, regular sale of Household Goods, New and Second-hand Furniture and General Merchandise, on Saturday, June 21.

HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.